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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1921

NUMBER 7

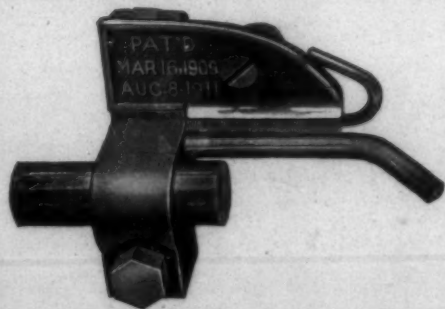
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Mr. Cotton Mill Executive:

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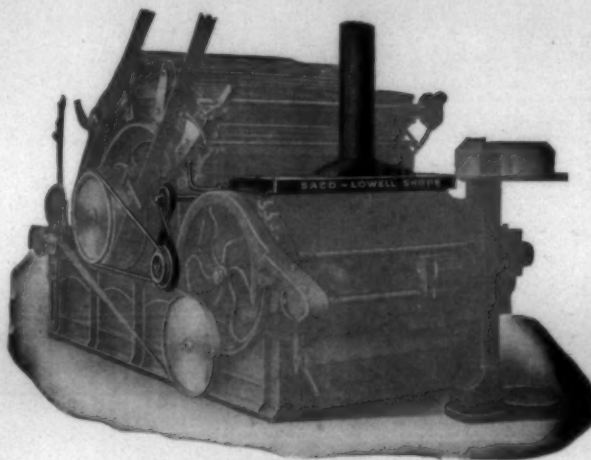
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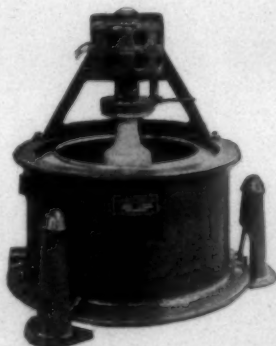
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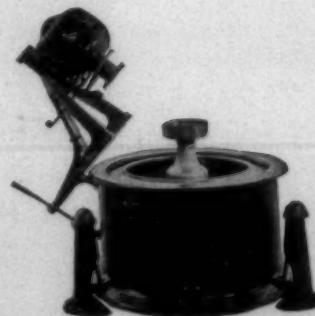


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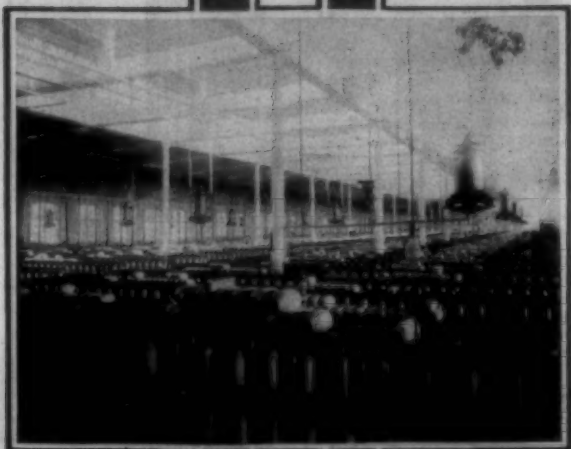
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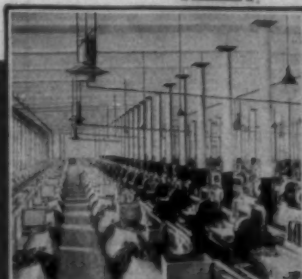
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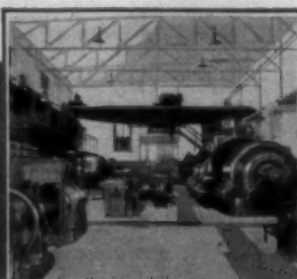
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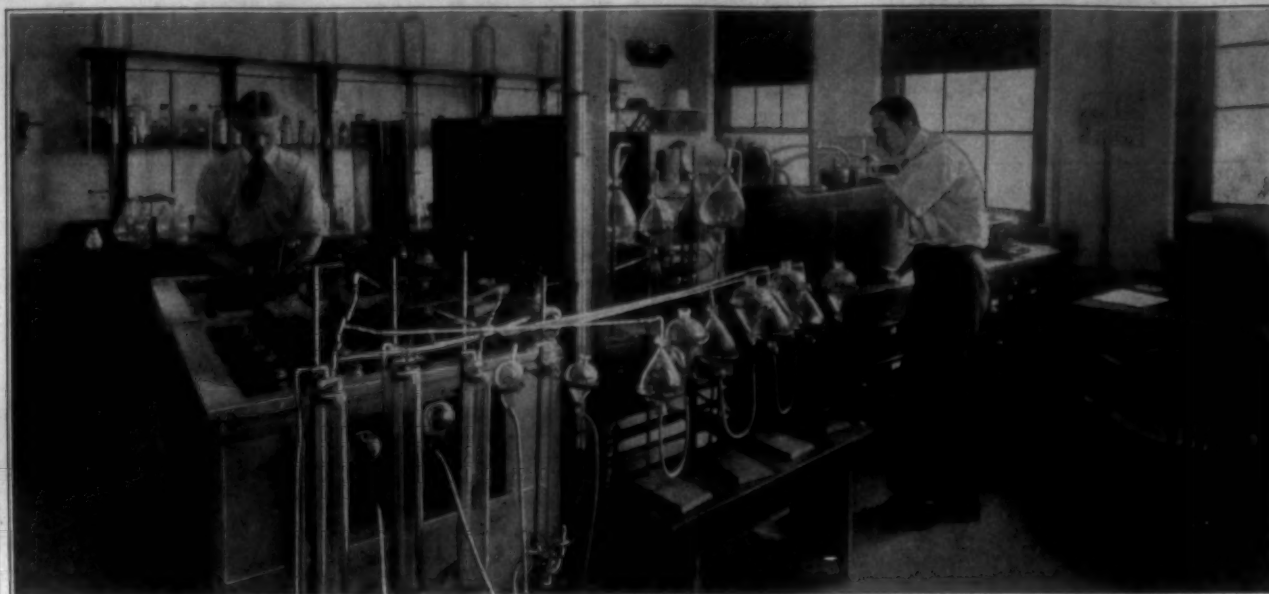
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME XXII

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NUMBER 7.

Predicts Better Day for Textile Mills

James D. Hammett, president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, speaking before the annual meeting of that organization in Greenville last week, stated that the textile industry may "look forward to a day filled with more happiness for both employer and employee." The present situation in textiles, the outlook, the cloth situation and other phases of the situation were discussed by Mr. Hammett. His address in full is given below:

In June, 1920, your association held its last annual meeting. At that time rumblings were heard, and, perhaps, a degree of timidity felt, as to the business prospects as it affected the industry which we, in part, represent. Though a feeling of scepticism may have been in evidence in the minds of many, the seeds of optimism had been planted too firmly in the breasts of American business men, and laboring men, for them to think in a normal way, and understand that one small unit of the world could not continue in a lavish display of prosperity while the balance of the world suffered because of hunger and nakedness. The end of the orgy of extravagance—the final overthrow of the spirit that prompted the idea that values could not succeed—was inevitable, and yet many continued in a speculation that was wild and unreasonable. All now realize the cost of losing our sense of proportion, and while we permitted an attitude of egotistic complacency to govern our thoughts and actions, and paid the price, the painful and humiliating experience of the last twelve months has probably placed us in position to more clearly understand that we are too closely allied with world affairs to unduly prosper unless the balance of the world also is on the up grade, and hunger and nakedness relieved to a very large extent. We have been through the mill, have been severely chastened, and should now be able to view the business world with normal eyesight, and avoid the pitfalls that so severely trapped us during the preceding 12 months.

Cotton.

The cotton planters of the South were encouraged by others to follow the dictates of their own inclination, and in 1920 planted a large area in cotton comfortable in the thought

that excessive prices would prevail, and riches rapidly accrue to them. Nature came to their assistance, and made possible a production that was cumbersome and that could not be marketed at the prices prevailing when the crop was sown, and the plants cultivated, though everyone recognized the crop had been made at excessive cost, and sincerely sympathized with the planter in his trouble. Unfortunately conditions between sowing time and harvests and materially changed, and yet the planter was advised and encouraged to hold from market the product of his toil and in numerous instances followed the advice so freely given, and joined in the effort being made to hold a commodity to a price which the world in its poverty, and embarrassment, could not pay. Because of the excessive cost of the crop, and the relatively low prices received for it, the planter was reduced to a position where his obligations could not be met, and his buying power and credit, if not entirely removed, were most seriously affected. Experience has at last proven to be a good teacher, and the planter has sensibly reduced his acreage to a more reasonable figure, and because of the reduction in acreage, aided by crop pests, his product has been so materially reduced as to probably insure for him a reasonable price for his commodity. While in thorough sympathy with the planter, and wishing for him all due prosperity, we must not overlook the fact that crop pests are not only seriously affecting the welfare of the planter, but are due to seriously affect the welfare of everyone, including the industry we have the honor to represent. We should encourage the planter to produce enough of his commodity to clothe the world, and at the same time produce largely of his living expenses at home, so that he may, with propriety, dispose of his cotton at a price the world can afford to pay. We should realize that nature has made of the South a cotton producing country, and that it is supreme in the production of cotton, and is not supreme in the production of other farm products. Assuming this to be true, we should assist in every way possible to exterminate the insect that is proving so disastrous to the farming in-

terests of the South, and which, eventually, will prove to be disastrous to all other insects, and seriously retard the growth and happiness of every section of our common country. The South is a cotton country, arranged by nature to produce in great quantity, and at reasonable price, that which is so necessary for the happiness of mankind and yet we have made no notable progress in exterminating an insect that destroys millions of dollars worth of this valuable commodity each year.

Transportation.

Your traffic committee, consisting of Messrs. Ellison A. Smyth, chairman; V. M. Montgomery, W. E. Beattie, Leory Springs, S. K. Oliver, W. J. Bailey and J. A. Chapman, is a particularly able and active committee, and in connection with Mr. Geo. W. Forrester, your exceptionally efficient traffic managers have been of such great service to the industry that the traffic committee and its work alone justifies hundreds of times over all labor and expenses attached to the association. As your executive, and in behalf of the entire membership of the association, I sincerely and earnestly thank this committee for its invaluable services. The committee will make its report to you.

Permit me to say in reference to transportation that while we are advised that management of railroad properties is no "flowery bed of ease" and that profits accruing to those who own the properties is non-existent, yet we realize that freight and passenger rates are so high as to seriously interfere with the proper conduct of business, and in our judgment is largely responsible for the delay in business assuming a normal, healthy condition, with full employment given to the workmen of the nation. We hope this condition may be changed.

Other Committees.

Your legislative committee has also proven to be able and active, and you will note from their reports the value of the service rendered, not alone to the stockholders of our industry, but to those who are employed in the industry.

All other committees have been loyal and active where activity was possible, and we thank them for their services, and shall listen to their reports with interest.

Membership.

All the corporations who held memberships in our association at the last annual meeting continue as members except the Cohannet Mills of Spartanburg County. This mill has recently withdrawn its membership and forfeit fund. We hold in the treasury the forfeit fund of all members except the Panola Mills of Greenwood, S. C. This mill withdrew its bond some months ago, and have not replaced it.

Labor.

Labor is abundant and is proving to be more efficient than was the case twelve months ago. Happily for the industry, and those who are employees of the industry, the labor agitator has invaded only a small section of the State and because of the absence of the pernicious element who agitate to further their own selfish ends and comfort, added to the fact that employees generally recognize that mills have operated in many cases at serious loss in order to furnish employment to their loyal employees, our people are reasonably happy and contented. The wage scale has been reduced by individual action—the association by-laws prohibiting discussion of the wage scale—and we understand the wage reduction in living costs. The press has recently carried interviews with representatives of organizations who purport to represent labor which indicate their purpose to foster and encourage agitation among Southern textile employees, but we cannot believe the men whose brains and industry have created and built up this important wheel in Southern business life will so far forget their business acumen as to willingly permit the stranger, be he of English, Irish, Polish, or even of New England birth and environment, takes charge of, and conduct the business which has taken more than a generation to establish. Neither do we believe the employees of our mills—men and women who are of the same blood and ideals as are the managers—will willingly consent to be contributors to the fund which is necessary to support the agitator in the luxury demanded by him. Surely the field in New England must be growing barren, and the agitator seeking a fertile field for his operations and collections has, in his for-

(Continued on Page 8.)

New Humanity In Industry

By Arthur R. Tompson Community worker, Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.

In last week's article, Mr. Thomas described the Partnership Plan which is being used at the Abbeville Cotton Mills. The following article is a further description of the Plan, giving in detail many of its main features.

Rules Governing Un-employment Insurance. Abbeville Cotton Mills.

1. To be considered regular and entitled to the benefits of this fund, an operative must have worked for a period of sixty days for the Abbeville Cotton Mills.
2. Fifty five hours shall constitute one week's work.
3. Twenty eight hours shall constitute one half week's work.
4. All regular operatives shall receive one half time for any number of hours worked less than 28 hours in one given week due to enforced idleness.
5. No operative shall be entitled to share in any of the benefits of the Un-employment Fund when he or she has worked 28 hours or more in one week.
6. Upon the suspension of operations in any department or departments for a greater period of time than 28 hours, the operatives of such departments shall draw upon the Un-employment Fund for the difference between the hours worked and 28 hours.
7. No operative whose department has not suspended operations shall be entitled to draw upon the Un-employment Fund.
8. Any operative failing to report for work within a period of two days and not notifying the head of his or her department, either in person or in writing, except in case of sickness, shall lose his or her standing as a regular employee and shall waive all rights to participate in the Un-employment Fund until after being re-instated.
9. It is understood and agreed that when this Fund is exhausted all obligations of the part of the Board of Selectment for the payment of Un-employment Insurance shall cease.
10. It is understood and agreed that the Abbeville Cotton Mills are in no wise responsible for the payment of the Un-employment benefits.

Thrift Education. Life insurance to the amount of one year's earnings is carried for each employee.

Thrift is believed to be one of the most desirable qualities for the new worker-partners to acquire so a great deal has been done to encourage saving. First a bank was organized and called the Operatives Trust Company. Stock was sold only to the people connected with the mill and \$5.00 shares were sold to the operatives. The money is handled through the mill office without rent or salary expense and all directors of the bank are operatives of the mill. Of the 1200 shares of stock outstanding 1000 are held by actual operatives and the rest by officials.

Stock has paid regular 10 per cent dividends and 5 per cent has been paid on deposits.

This still had the disadvantage of a bank in that people hesitated to bring in small deposits of less than a dollar so a Partnership Savings Plan has been started only recently by the Board of Selectment. Under this system saving has to have the educational value of being voluntary but it is made so easy that nobody need feel the least embarrassment over small savings or red tape. Collectors who are in no better circumstances than other operatives are elected by the workers and on pay day of each week they accept deposits right in the mill. The inducements and forfeitures are truly educational as will be seen in the following rules:

Partnership Savings Plan.

The following plan to be known as the Partnership Savings Plan has been worked out with the hope that it may establish in the operatives of the Abbeville Cotton Mills the habit of thrift. To encourage regular saving it offers to small deposits advantages that cannot be obtained in any bank or other institution except by depositors of very large amounts.

None but employees of the Abbeville Cotton Mills may hold an account under this plan.

Organization.

The plan shall be entirely under the control of the Board of Selectmen which may make any changes that may prove advantageous to the operatives and may handle the funds through any recognized bank that offers the best safe returns.

A treasurer of the Plan shall be elected by the Board of Selectmen and shall be bonded for \$1,000.00. The treasurer shall receive all deposits collected by the collectors or brought to him by individual employees and shall issue receipts and make all bank deposits and all withdrawals.

A collector shall be elected for each room or each department from among their own number. No member of the Board of Selectment shall be eligible for election as collector. On pay day each week each collector shall offer the operatives of his or her department an opportunity to deposit savings. The Company shall allow each collector enough time every week during working hours to collect all savings from his or her department.

In the absence of the regular collector in any department the Selectman from that department shall act as temporary collector until the return of the regular collector or until a new collector has been elected.

Rules.

1. Cards indicating a specified saving each week shall be issued for the following amounts: \$0.00, \$2.00, \$1.00, 50 cents and 25 cents.

2. Each depositor shall indicate the amount he or she feels able to save each week and shall receive a

card of denomination nearest that amount.

3. Each card issued shall bear the legal signature of the depositor.

4. A duplicate with signature shall have a distinctive punch and at the time of receiving any deposits shall punch both the depositor's card and its duplicate together and in the presence of the depositor.

6. Each punch mark shall be a receipt for the amount shown as the denomination of that card. No fractional parts of these amounts shall be received by the collector.

7. If any amount more than twice the denomination of the card is deposited as an exception to the regular saving, the amount may be written in ink on both cards in exact duplicate by the collector or treasurer whose initials must be signed to verify the writing.

8. Should a depositor lose his card, a duplicate may be obtained from the treasurer but after on duplicate has been issued to a depositor five cents will be charged for each succeeding duplicate. Any such fines shall be used to promote the plan.

9. Collectors shall give opportunity each week on pay day to each operative in their respective departments to make a deposit and shall turn in to the treasurer by 1 p. m. all savings and all cards. Time shall be allowed during working hours for the collectors to do their work properly.

10. The treasurer shall deposit all money in the bank approved by the Board of Selectment and shall neither invest nor deposit any of the savings in any other way without the written order of the Board of Selectmen.

11. Savings may be withdrawn only on Saturday after notice of desire to withdraw has been given at least one week in advance, except in case of dismissal or change of residence to some other community. Withdrawals shall be paid from the cash collected during the week that withdrawal is due so that the bank balance shall not be disturbed.

12. If money is withdrawn the interest on the whole amount deposited up to that time by the person withdrawing will be reduced to the rate that the bank would pay on a regular checking account for the same period.

13. Deposits shall be saved from current wages and present investments shall not be deposited under this plan.

14. No money drawing interest may be withdrawn by the treasurer without the consent and written order of the Board of Selectmen.

15. Any person having an account under this plan may discontinue further payments without the loss of any part of the interest on savings already in the hands of the treasurer or on deposit, provided this money is allowed to remain on deposit until December 15, of that year.

16. Savings and full interest at the rate of 8 per cent per year will be paid to depositors on December 15 of each year.

17. The Board of Selectmen reserve the right to refuse to carry over savings from one year to the next.

Truth From All Angles.

Information is often education so every means is used to give the Partners in this mill full information about their business. "Acme," an eight page paper, is published monthly and distributed to all operative free of charge. It explains the Plan, gives reports on production, quality, etc., and includes announcements and news items. A monthly meeting is held for the purpose of receiving the treasurer's report and discussing any matter of interest in the business. Occasionally the machinery is stopped 20 or 30 minutes before stopping time and the employees are gathered for a mass meeting at the mill without losing any pay. Always matters of inside business are discussed. Bulletins are used freely too.

But there is a Partnership in information also. No more absurd conceit could exist than the idea that "the poor, ignorant workers" have everything to learn about business and nothing to teach. The operative lives with his work and the least educated may observe some little "trick of the trade" or some improvement or repair that escapes the boss; so the management of a Partnership is humble enough to be glad to learn from the workers. Suggestion boxes are scattered throughout the mill with cards numbered in duplicate so any operative may write out a suggestion and retain the stub for identification later. The Board of Management receives and passes on these suggestions and gives cash awards for any that are used or show good thought.

Suggestions are made anonymously so this system gives a perfectly safe vent for any little "kick" or grievance from one who would hesitate to come out with it boldly. This prevents the smoldering fires of resentment caused by little misunderstandings that can nearly always be explained very easily if the proper people realize that any little resentment exists. Every effort is made to have a perfect understanding and mutual education between all the "partners."

The plan does not exclude the usual advantages that are blighted by the name "welfare work." In Abbeville it is called community work for it is not a gift of the Company except as the company has provided the permanent equipment. Salaries and running expenses for this work are paid from an annual budget drawn up by the Selectmen and approved or amended by the Board of Management. This is taken from current funds which are possible profits so labor and capital share equally in this expense. The su-

athletics not only for one team but a splendid baseball park provided in the South is nearing completion. Of the prettiest buildings of its size is one new community building that is one of the policy of the work. A determination to engage with the people who are engaged in the work is to be maintained for any operative who will join the fun. A stream has been dammed and the little lake fitted up for swimming. A community cannery helps to simplify the problem of providing for winter. A most accommodating concert band is supported. In short, most of the usual "welfare" work is maintained but it is by the people as well as for the people and is less paternalistic; therefore has less tendency to pauperize than does generosity without the responsibility of partnership.

Many details could be given and theories spun concerning this Partnership Plan but the most important point to notice at the present stage is its evidence of a truly sincere effort to meet problems in a democratic way as they come up. The Plan is not perfect but it is developing. It is adaptable. It is elastic. It does not search out the possible contentions of the future but it provides the machinery for thrashing out any matter of human relations in the mill and, best of all, it provides for full information to all concerned and thereby builds up a spirit of mutual understanding and fair play that means more than any organization.

Briefly, the Partnership Plan tends

1. To stimulate independent thought and action by allowing such thought and action to have a real effect on the things that come nearest to the interests of the people. This must make more contented workers and better citizens.

2. To promote peace by giving workers ample opportunity for both open and anonymous complaints, suggestions or requests with full assurance of their reaching the management and being considered in the presence of other workers. It also assures a decision with full explanations and ends the unsatisfactory ignorance of things that seem to the management small or debatable.

But there was peace before the Partnership which has gone far beyond mere peace.

3. It promotes a spirit of mutual interest and understanding without the lurking dread on either side of "an axe to grind" for profit to one is profit to all. It has improved quality and production and will undoubtedly continue to as the plan is more widely and more thoroughly understood. It recognizes the right of workers to share not only in the results of their own savings and increased efficiency but in the turn of the market as well.

But peace, efficiency and profits, after all, are only by-products in the ultimate possibilities of this plan.

There is a consciousness in the plan that service is the ultimate end of industry. The attempt has been made to show that its whole theory is educational. Its tendency, not to say its actual accomplishment,

ment, is to restore to workers a personal interest and sense of prothem; to restore to the exploited proprietorship in their daily tasks and therefore a better understanding of workman a confidence in their employers and their fellow men and to raise men above the struggle for mere existence. Given these conditions, the Partnership spirit cannot long miss the logic, the profit or the honor of production for service of all rather than for gain to a few.

Meeting of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

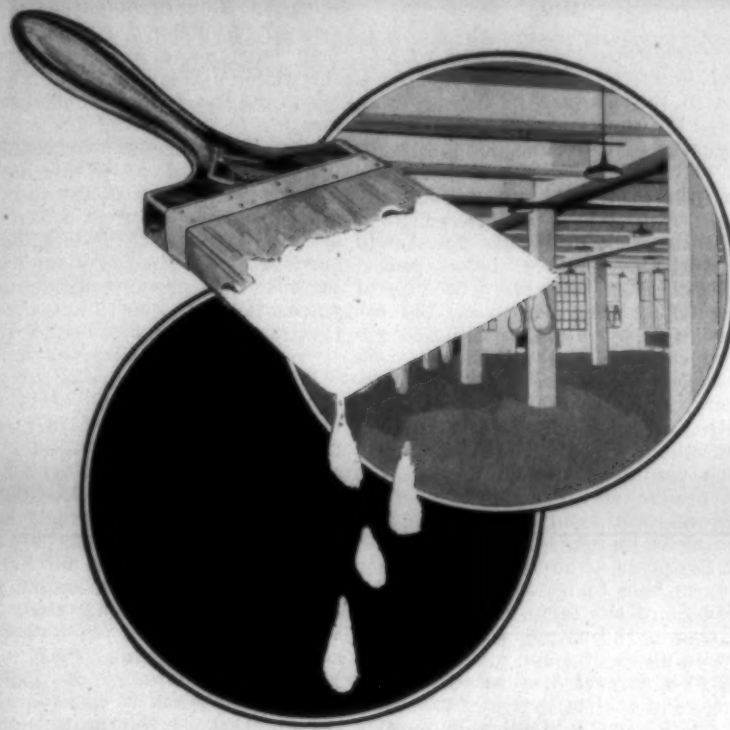
In view of many urgent problems confronting the cotton trade at present, members of all branches of the industry are awaiting with particular interest the meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which is to be held in connection with the International Textile Exposition at Mechanics Building, October 31st to November 5th. Among the questions that will be brought up, both in the formal addresses and the informal discussions during the convention are the revision of the tariff. Labor and transportation costs, export trade in cotton goods, research in the cotton industry and the future development of Europe as a producer of textiles.

Although there is some difference of opinion within the industry, it is expected that rates in the new law will operate largely to relieve the trade. It is pointed out that the cotton manufacturer in the United States was accorded high tariff protection up to 1913 under the Payne-Aldrich Law. With the enactment of the Underwood-Simmons Tariff however, the protection was cut in half. During the war the elimination of Europe as a competitor operated as protection, but with the end of the war the industry became apprehensive of renewed competition complicated by the exchange situation. It is noted that there is general relief in the industry at the prospect of a higher basis of protection through the return to power of the Republican Party.

It is authoritatively stated so far as the cotton industry in New England is concerned that no organized movement on foot to reduce wages in addition to the partial reaction they have taken from the general increase of 169 per cent in the northern States. Although manufacturers are studying conditions as they relate to wages and Labor costs, it is asserted that no action for further cuts is immediately anticipated. Transportation costs, greatly increased since the pre-war period, are generally felt to depend for reduction on the return to prosperity of the railroads of the country.

War conditions, it is pointed out, greatly affected the trend of both export and import activity. Exports of cotton cloth from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1914 were about 444,000,000 yards contrasted with 867,000,000 yards for 1919-1920. Although the figures for 1920-1921 show a falling off to 556,000,000 yards, the monthly statistics indicate that the export trade is proceeding on the basis of a year.

(Continued on Page 26.)



The Great Daylighters Of the Most Up-To-Date Plants

To bring the utmost possible daylight into their factories, owners make the walls an almost solid row of windows. To use that light most advantageously, to diffuse the daylight evenly throughout every room, they paint walls and ceilings with

Lucas Mill Whites

the brilliant reflecting surface that floods a room with clear, soft, eye-resting illumination. Are you getting the most from your workmen? Are you keeping accidents at a minimum? Are you promoting the well-being of your employees? *Lucas Mill Whites* used throughout your plant will help you accomplish all these things.

Lucas Mill Whites are white mill whites, absorbing least light, reflecting most.

Lucas Mill Whites have great covering capacity, costing less for the same area than other mill whites.

Lucas Mill Whites stay white longer than other mill whites, due to the absence of discoloring impurities.

Lucas Mill Whites properly applied, do not scale, chip or peel. They cling tenaciously to the surface, enduring for years.

Lucas Mill Whites are made in Flat, Egg-Shell and Gloss finishes. Of these three, the Flat has the greatest reflecting power.

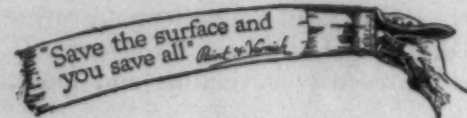
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Lucas

Paints and Varnishes

Predicts Better Day for Textile Mills.

(Continued from Page 5.)

getfulness that Southern operatives are to the manner born, are often blood kin to the management, and in all cases of the same people, decided to cast his fortune with an element he is entirely unfamiliar with.

Business Outlook.

At the risk of boring you I will suggest that as we have passed through the last twelve months of disastrous business, taking the excessive depreciation in value of our property and the merchandise on hand without serious embarrassment to the vast majority, we can, with propriety, look forward to a day filled with more happiness to both employer and employee. Let us realize and urge producers of raw material, and the employee in the mills to realize that we cannot fix the price of our product, neither are we able to fix the price of the product of the farm, or the remuneration of the employee. Let us insist on all capital and all labor coming to a correct diagnosis of conditions, and realize that in its last analysis the price of all commodities and all that enters into the production of commodities is fixed at the retail counter by the public. If the public is willing to buy at a price that will justify a price for raw material and labor, all well and good, but if the public refuses to buy at the price the producer thinks just, it follows naturally that the public conscience must, in the end, prevail, and costs so regulated as to meet his views.

We note with regret the tendency towards Government commission control of industry. A commission may have as its members men of the highest integrity, of the greatest learning, and with a thorough disposition to be just and yet it is political in its nature, and naturally follows the trend of public opinion though the opinion of the public be ignorantly formed upon a basis that is entirely unfair in its treatment of corporate wealth. We should antagonize the growing tendency towards political control of industry through commission or otherwise.

Selling Agents.

I am satisfied the selling representatives of the mills are, in the main intelligent and loyal to the mills' interest and should be commended for their loyalty and efforts in our behalf. I do, however, feel that many agents freely advise buyers' representatives of the amount of stock goods on hand to the detriment of the mills when stocks have accumulated, and would suggest that each member advise their agents that, in our judgment, the policy of exposing our hand when it is weak is not in the interest of the mills, and request a change in policy.

Law and Order.

The question may be asked why the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina should discuss the question of law and order. As your executive officer, I feel this question is very closely allied with the productive capacity of your various plants, with the security that is necessary to a proper conduct of the business, and above all others

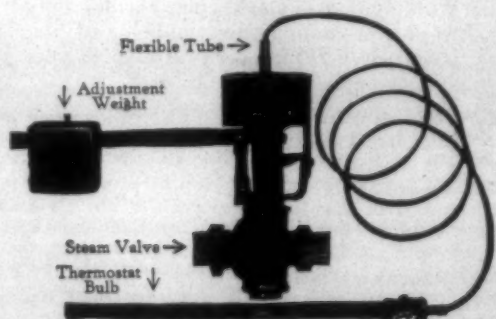
to the safety and happiness of those associated with us in the proper conduct of the business as employees. The courts all over the land are congested with cases against men whose criminal natures have permitted them to violate the laws of both God and man. The newspaper daily record of thefts, murder, arson, rape, boot-legging, and, in fact, violation of all laws held in contempt by the criminally inclined, is startling, and should command the attention of every right thinking man or woman. The mob spirit prevails all over the country, and where formerly the mob confined its punishment to the brute guilty of rape, it is now not unusual for the mob to take matters in its own hands and in a most cowardly manner punish men or women suspected of some minor offense, and often for no reason other than personal dislike. While we know the coward hides behind the mob, and will not come out openly and singly to do his dirty work, we must take cognizance of his perfidy, and cooperate with all good citizens in re-establishing law and order in the country. It is not our purpose to discuss the spirit that encourages mob law. Many theories are advanced as the cause of this spirit of lawlessness, and while each theory may have its part in the terrible conditions that prevail I am satisfied a lowering of our respect for our fellowman, a lessening of the timidity, or modesty that prevailed with our parents, a contempt on the part of the young for the wisdom that comes with age, an utter disregard for constituted authority on

the part of many of our people, an entire misconception of the conventions on the part of many, a serious lessening in the influence of the ministry, and through this lessened influence, an indifference to the Church of God, exists that is appalling. The remedy may be difficult to find, but I am sure if we, as a body of men who occupy positions of more or less importance in our several communities, will encourage a respect for our fellowman, encourage modesty and correct living on the part of our men and women, stand up for constituted authority, and defend and attend the Church of God with regularity, we will have taken a step in the right direction towards eliminating the spirit of the mob in South Carolina. Some may say the preacher is uninteresting and the church work slow. Make the preacher interesting, or pay enough to get one who is interesting, and not too timid to speak out openly against the great sin of mob law, as well as other sins. If the church is slow to take part and make it hum. I feel that as citizens of the nation first, and as representatives of this great industry, it is well for us to seriously consider this question, realizing with the mob in control, and law and order relegated to the background, our properties are valueless.

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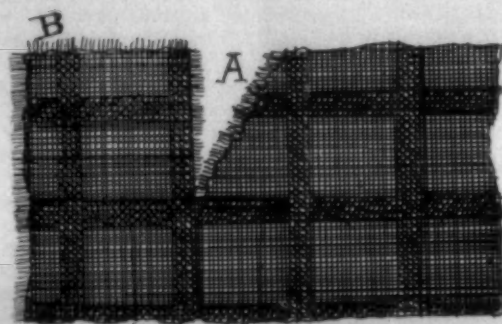
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Loom Fixer to Overseer

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

These articles will be a sequel to the articles published in the Southern Textile Bulletin on loom fixing. The average loom fixer aspires for the more lucrative and important position of overseer of weaving. But there are several fundamental steps to be taken in the promotion from the lower to the higher grade. A cotton mill company cannot be expected to promote a loom fixer to the charge of the department unless he is qualified. And there are many men fixing looms who do not get advanced because they lack certain qualifications essential to the successful management of a weave room. It is not unusual to meet with fixers with grey hair who have struggled through years without getting any higher. Again one sees a comparatively young man at the head of the department. Circumstances and good luck may have something to do with it, but in my mill experience of many years I found that the man who was willing to give his spare time to improving his knowledge of his profession was the man who was promoted. Loom fixers who keep their looms in good running order have some spare time during working hours which can be devoted to preparation for the higher position. An hour or two in the evening may be profitably employed this way. After I had been fixing looms in a mill in Lowell, Massachusetts, for some years I began to look around for a chance to do better. The overseer of the weaving was a very efficient man, who thoroughly understood his business. But he had a large department to manage and had but little time to devote to special instruction of his forces of fixers. Frequently he got us together and gave certain talks on economy, loom fixing and pattern chain building.

He was a good overseer, but was too busy to help us much as he kept the books, drew the copy for the pattern chains, and attended to other details in addition to the administration of the department. The second hand of the room in which I worked was another good man, willing to assist, and with plenty of spare time, but he had worked up from fixing and understood little else. At that time there was no textile school in Lowell where a man could go and get instruction on advanced work with a view of taking charge of weaving. The turn in my career came when I noticed a sign reading, "Lessons in Textile Design, 50 cents" hanging in front of the entrance to one of the corporation buildings. I went in the next evening and found that an ex-overseer of weaving, who was out of luck, and who was working at fixing in another mill, was giving evening lessons in dissecting cloth and designing patterns. I joined the class. The first lesson consisted in examining certain samples of cloth and in ascertaining the weave and compo-



A SAMPLE OF CLOTH.

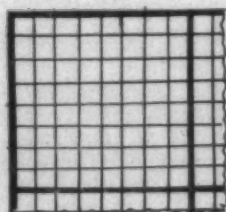
Fig 1



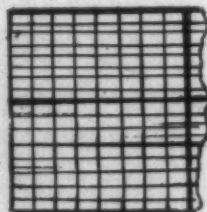
NEEDLE Fig 2



KNIFE Fig 3



8x8 Fig 4



8x16 Fig 5



THE BRUSH Fig 6

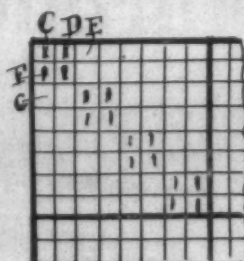


Fig 7

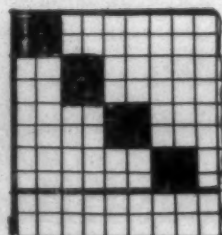


Fig 8

sition of the threads. We were each given a sample cut at about the size shown in figure 1 and shown how to dissect it. We ascertained the direction of the warp by the harder twisted threads and then cut into the sample through the filling threads as at A. The instructor furnished a picking out tool such as is shown in figure 2, also a sharp edged knife for the purpose of shaving off the nap thereby revealing the weave. This knife is shown in figure 3. After the piece is ready as in figure 1, the picking out tool is taken between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, while the sample is taken in the same way in the left hand. This poses the position of the filling threads in relation to the warp threads. Next the squared design paper is made ready.

The Design Paper.

The design paper can be purchased at almost any store where artists' materials are sold. In order to give us practical knowledge of design paper our instructor had us rule off some various sizes with pen, ink and ruler. But it is better to buy the paper ready ruled for then it will be more even. The most useful size for ordinary work is the 8 by 7 shown in figure 4. The size

in figure 5 is an 8 by 8 print but ruled off in small intersections for special purposes. The actual work of picking out the sample may begin now by inserting the point of the dissecting tool into the threads at the corner marked B. Some men begin in the middle of a sample as at A but for illustration purposes the analysis can be begun at B. We must ascertain where the pattern repeats and this is done by marking the warp threads up or down on the design paper according to their position in the weave. It will be necessary to unravel some of the filling in order to readily locate the position of the warp. When the warp thread first examined is found to be over the filling thread, a corresponding mark is made on the design paper. In this case the first warp thread at the corner of the sample at B we will assume to be up over the filling thread and so we mark that thread on the first line of squares in figure 7 as at C. The next warp thread is found to be the same and is marked likewise in square D. The next warp thread is down below the filling thread and therefore square D is left blank. A mark in the square means that thread is up and therefore is a "riser." A blank space in the square means the thread is down and therefore is a "sinker." The next five threads of the warp are down and then the pattern repeats and need not be marked further on the drafting paper.

Then we take the second filling thread of the sample to find how the warp threads lie. This time the position of the warp threads is found to be the same as with the first threads, and the marking in the design will be as indicated for pick F. But the next filling thread interweaves with the warp threads two threads beyond so that the marking is as for pick G. In this way the sample is gone through and the interlacing of the threads designated until a repeat in the direction of the filling is found. For the sample in hand, the repeat occurred at the eighth pick. A twill effect resulted. In order to develop the character of the design more fully on the drafting paper the marks in the squares may be blocked off in solid characters as in figure 8. This can be done with a pen or brush. The brush in figure 6 is a common camel's hair type suitable for the purpose. Our instructor had us work several evenings dissecting various kinds of samples, increasing the samples from the plain twills to the more complicated weaves towards the end. He gave us samples with soft yarns in them that broke readily, for the purpose of trying our patience. For he said that a man could not hope to become an overseer of weaving unless he had a good fund of patience.

(Continued Next Week.)

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The Importance of Slashing

By L. T. Curry before Weaver's Division, Southern Textile Association.

In the manufacture of cotton cloth there is no process of which the actual cost bears so small a relation to its value as in the slashing of warps.

The mill may be running in good shape and not making too much waste until the slasher is reached. As a result of poor slashing the weaving will be operated only with great difficulty and much waste will be made. As a result of these conditions production drops, seconds increase and consequently operatives grow dissatisfied. Although the overseer of weaving and his assistant do their best, they cannot overcome these adverse conditions in slashing.

Slashing is frequently regarded by the management as of a minor importance and does not receive the attention that it should. Close observation by the superintendent or overseer cannot disclose whether or not the size is of the right mixture. Therefore the word of the slasher tender must be accepted with almost no chance to verify his word.

The process of slashing compared to that of spinning or weaving is very rapid. One man handles so much more yarn than in other processes and his bad work sometimes is not found until the goods are finished.

We have no way of knowing exactly what the size man is doing, until he has made his warps and they are in the looms. Therefore, we have started these investigations with the hope of coming to some definite conclusions to pass along to the other fellow so he can have a better check on his slashing.

Notes on Slashing.

One of the first things that we tried to learn, was the amount of starch in a gallon of water. As we had no way of finding out only to take the size man's word for it.

We secured a Twaddle scale which was graduated for 60 deg F. But we also found out that our water going into the size kettle was not 60, but much higher. Therefore we had to make a table of our own.

This table was made in the following way: We took a 2 1-2 gallon bucket and put 1 pound of starch in it and placed the Twaddle scale in the bucket. It registered 2. By this we found that we had 4 pounds of starch per gallon of water. We added 1-2 pound of starch each time and took readings until we had put in 4 pounds of starch. This gave us 1.6 pounds of starch per gallon. Therefore this table shows the maximum and minimum amounts of starch used per gallon of water used by the average mill.

With the use of this table and the Twaddle gage, the overseer can

which the size man is putting in and he can tell exactly how much starch per gallon the mixture contains.

It will pay any mill to have a Twaddle gage so the overseer can check upon the size man's mixture.

The next thing that we experimented with was, at what temperature starch goes into solution. We started tests from 100 degrees up to 200 degrees and found that starch went into solution at about 170 to 180 degrees F. We are making an effort to determine how long starch should be cooked for the best results. We realize that many grades of starch and sizing compounds vary at different mills.

We have made some tests by cooking size from one to six hours. The size that was cooked for six hours stood over night and was put on a very hard weave. After it was woven we found that the cloth weighed about the same as the cloth sized with the starch that was cooked for one hour. Then we washed a sample and found that it contained 8.33 per cent size. Another test was made on size which was cooked for one hour. It was carried through the same method of washing and was found to contain 8.8 per cent size, or practically same.

The next experiment was made on a different construction of cloth and with size which was cooked three hours. The sample was washed up a bucket of the mixture

ed by the same method as above and it contained 7.81 per cent size. A sample which was cooked for one hour went through the same method as before and found that it contained 7.21 per cent size. This led us to believe that mills were not cooking their size long enough, however, we wish to carry the experiments much further before making any definite recommendations.

Let it be distinctly understood that we are not trying to find out whether one size or starch is better than another. Our Association rules will not let us do this. But we are trying to establish a correct method whereby an overseer can find out the best results in his own plant, with the starch and size which he prefers using.

We do know that it will pay any mill to equip their size kettles with recording thermometers, as they would find that the size was not cooked as long as they thought and in many cases, much longer than they have any idea it is being cooked in other cases.

The average mill that gives orders for size to be cooked one hour, is getting size cooked from 30 minutes to 3 hours. This you can see will make a variation in the cloth weight and the running of the work. The recording thermometer will enable you to know exactly how long your starch is cooked.

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Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles

A Series of Articles By W. C. DODSON, B. E.

CHAPTER XIV

RAW STOCK DYEING

Raw stock when dyed with direct colors is usually handled in the Vacuum or Circulating Type machines. The procedure is about as follows: Load machine with cotton and then boil out or wet out well, with boiling water to which 2% to 4% of a good soluble oil has been added. If soluble oil is not at hand simply boil in plain water for 15 to 30 minutes.

When the thorough wetting out is finished, add the previously dissolved dye and circulate for 30 minutes reversing the flow of the liquor every 10 minutes. Now add the required amount of salt to the machine in three or four portions, and continue to circulate the liquor for 30 minutes more. When dyeing is completed, wash the cotton thoroughly.

Troubles: Uneven dyeings. May be caused by several things such as: Improper loading of machine; insufficient pressure in the circulating system; neglecting to reverse the flow of the liquor; quick-dyeing colors; excessively dirty cotton; hard water; undissolved dyestuff; too much pressure in the circulating system; too high a temperature; too low a temperature. Let us consider these troubles more fully.

Improper loading: The cotton should be placed in the machine in layers just as it is taken from the bale. These layers should be about four inches thick or less. It should be placed so as to fit the edges of the machine closely and should be well packed against and around the sides of the machine. All balled up and loose cotton should be placed nearest the top of the machine or packed along the edges. Unless this packing or loading is properly done the liquor will not penetrate all the material and will flow in a few channels and "spout" when it reaches the top. In this way only the cotton near the bottom and at the channels is dyed.

When packing the machine have a man to constantly walk around the edge of the cotton and pack it with his feet.

Insufficient pressure. Unless the pump forces the liquor with considerable pressure the whole of the mass will not be penetrated properly and the cotton will show a weak shade about half way between top and bottom of the machine.

Neglecting to Reverse Flow. In this way the color has a tendency to over-dye the goods either on the top or the bottom. In cases where it is impossible to reverse the flow, fairly good results may be obtained by starting the dyeing considerably below a boil and feeding the color on in three or four parts. When all the color is on, raise to a boil slowly and then add salt slowly. Very few mills have reversing attachments on their machines.

Quick-Dyeing Colors. With quick-dyeing colors and always with light shades of any direct color it is best to start the dyeing at a cool or only slightly warm temperature. The cotton is thoroughly wet out and then cold water is circulated through it until the mass is cooled. Now slowly feed on the previously dissolved dye, pouring same over the top of the machine so as to further dilute it. When all the dye is in the machine raise temperature to a boil very slowly and add salt after dyeing has proceeded for 35 to 45 minutes. If this does not give level shades, dye for

one hour at a cold temperature and then slowly heat to a boil and boil hard for 15 to 20 minutes. Salt can now be added if necessary.

Dirty Cotton. If the cotton is excessively dirty with sand, leaf, etc., it will be hard to penetrate and poor dyeings will result. If it is necessary to dye such cotton, dye it on a revolving machine.

Hard Water. This factor will cause trouble by not properly dissolving the dye, by precipitating the dye and in other ways that the writer can not explain for lack of space.

Insufficiently Wet Out Cotton. In such a case the cotton that is not wet out will not absorb the dye and a bad dyeing will result. Soluble oil used in the boil off and in the dyeing will prevent such a happening in most every case.

Undissolved Dye. If a dye is not properly dissolved before beginning the circulation it will plate on the top or bottom and cause a spot. It may also plate so badly as to cause spouting. Be sure to thoroughly dissolve all dye before starting to circulate.

Too High Temperature. At the beginning of the dyeing a boiling temperature is likely to cause the dye to go on too quickly. It is safest to start below the boil and gradually raise the temperature.

Too Low a Temperature. This would cause a weak dyeing by not allowing the dye to penetrate all the fibers.

CHAPTER XV.

WARP DYEING

Under this heading we will consider both warp and filling dyeing. The latter is not practiced so extensively as the former and will be discussed last.

Roller-Box. The machinery used in warp dyeing is mainly of the old roller-box type which consists of a wooden or metal vat containing several metal rollers placed just below the surface of the liquor and just above the bottom of the liquor. The warp in chain or rove form passes through the dye bath on these rollers and is squeezed as it leaves the vat by a pair of squeeze rollers, usually of burlap covered wood or of wood and rubber. When it leaves the squeeze rolls it is laid in skin boxes or on clean burlap. After the first run is finished the warp is taken to the entering end of the machine and run through again. This process is repeated until the desired shade is obtained. Usually four runs are made on heavy shades and two on light shades.

Beam Dyeing Machine. In this machine the warp is dyed after it has been beamed on a special hollow, perforated beam. After the dyeing process the beam goes directly to the slasher. The beam of "grey" yarn is placed in the dyeing machine and the machine is covered, the cover being bolted down, making the interior air tight. The whole dyeing process is now carried out from the boil off to the last washing, without removing the beam.

Filling is dyed on pressure machines which in principle are very similar to beam dyeing machines. The filling is wound on special tubes and formed into a cop or cheese about four inches in diameter and from three to six inches in length.

The dyeing machine consists of a metal cylinder from the bottom of which, hollow, perforated pipes extend almost to the top. The cops or

(Continued on Page 23)

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Pacolet Manufacturing Co.....	New Holland, Georgia
Thomaston Cotton Mills.....	Thomaston, Georgia
Wiscasset Mills.....	Albemarle, N. C.
Crescent Spinning Mills.....	Belmont, N. C.
Mecklenburg Mills.....	Charlotte, N. C.
Savona Manufacturing Co.....	Charlotte, N. C.
Cannon Manufacturing Co.....	Concord, N. C.
Florence Mills.....	Forest City, N. C.
Clara Mills.....	Gastonia, N. C.
Myers Mills.....	Gastonia, N. C.
Victory Mills.....	Gastonia, N. C.
Pomona Mills.....	Greensboro, N. C.
Proximity Cotton Mills.....	Greensboro, N. C.
White Oak Cotton Mills.....	Greensboro, N. C.
Cannon Manufacturing Co.....	Kannapolis, N. C.
Cabarrus Cotton Mills.....	Kannapolis, N. C.
Kannapolis Cotton Mills.....	Kannapolis, N. C.
Linn Mills.....	Landis, N. C.
Erlanger Mills.....	Lexington, N. C.
Yadkin Finishing Co.....	Lexington, N. C.
Mayo Mills.....	Mayodan, N. C.
Mays Mills.....	Mayworth, N. C.
Isaman Knitting Mills.....	Monroe, N. C.
Patterson Mills.....	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Roanoke Mills.....	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Rosemary Manufacturing Co.....	Rosemary, N. C.
Roxboro Cotton Mills.....	Roxboro, N. C.
Entwistle Manufacturing Co.....	Rockingham, N. C.
Pee Dee Cotton Mills.....	Rockingham, N. C.
Rowan Cotton Mills.....	Salisbury, N. C.
Eastside Mills.....	Shelby, N. C.
Spindale Mills.....	Spindale, N. C.
Erwin Cotton Mills.....	West Durham, N. C.
Hanes Knitting Mills.....	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Brogan Mills.....	Anderson, S. C.
Union-Buttala Mills.....	Buffalo, S. C.
Baldwin Cotton Mills.....	Chester, S. C.
Springstein Mills.....	Chester, S. C.
Clifton Manufacturing Co.....	Converse, S. C.
Cash Mills.....	Gaffney, S. C.
American Spinning Co.....	Greenville, S. C.
Brandon Mills.....	Greenville, S. C.
Duncan Mills.....	Greenville, S. C.
Poe Mills.....	Greenville, S. C.
Victor-Monaghan Mills.....	Greenville, S. C.
Woodside Cotton Mills.....	Greenville, S. C.
Republic Cotton Mills.....	Great Falls, S. C.
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	Laurens, S. C.
Pacolet Manufacturing Co.....	Pacolet, S. C.
Peizer Manufacturing Co.....	Peizer, S. C.
Piedmont Manufacturing Co.....	Piedmont, S. C.
Arcade Cotton Mills.....	Rock Hill, S. C.
Bue Buckle Cotton Mills.....	Rock Hill, S. C.
Wymojo Cotton Mills.....	Rock Hill, S. C.
Spartan Mills.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co.....	Ware Shoals, S. C.
Glen-Lowry Manufacturing Co.....	Whitmire, S. C.
Winnsboro Mills.....	Winnsboro, S. C.
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	Woodruff, S. C.
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TEXTILE PRODUCTS SHOW

The Textile Products Show, which opened in Greenville last week, showed the most comprehensive line of yarn, goods and other products ever displayed in the South. Special attention was paid the fact that some of the fine goods mills of the South are now producing goods equal to those made in any other part of the country. The exhibits included almost every kind of yarn and fabric made in this country and constituted an unusual display in every respect. The decorative scheme was exceedingly attractive and the show as a whole was decidedly successful.

The attendance increased from day to day, bringing together mill men from all parts of the country. This week is being observed as Buyers Week and many of the largest buyers of textile lines in the country are in attendance.

The officials in charge of the show deserve unusual credit for the success of the event and are to be heartily congratulated for their achievement in staging the exhibition which has won the praise of all who saw it.

Among the exhibitors were the following:

The Mullohon Mills, Newberry, S. C., manufacturers of sheetings and print cloths, had an extensive showing of these goods.

The Newberry Mills, Newberry, S. C., had on display a line of their sheetings.

Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C., showed sheetings, unfinished cambrics, nainsooks, long cloths and fancy cottons.

Nuckasee Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., showed men's underwear made at their plant.

Oakland Mills, Newberry, S. C., had on display a line of print cloths and sheetings.

The Peizer Manufacturing Company, Peizer, S. C., exhibited a full line of their cloths in the gray, also as finished, including their bed sheets, etc. They also had a full line of export bases marked for the different countries to which they ship goods.

The Utility Manufacturing Co., of Goldsboro, N. C., manufacturers of plywood packing cases, especially for export shipment, showed a comprehensive line of the cases, which are lighter in weight than solid lumber boxes, and made of waterproof panels. This exhibit attracted unusual attention from the textile men.

The Piedmont Manufacturing Co., Piedmont, S. C., manufacturers of plain weaves, had on exhibition about 14 different kinds and brands of goods which they manufacture, most of which are for export trade. There were drills and sheetings, also a showing of skein, tube and cone yarns.

The F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co., Greenville, S. C., had an attractive display of their converters' goods, plain and fancy.

Poinsett Mills, Greenville, S. C., had an attractive display of print cloths and bag goods.

Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.—Ridley Watts & Co., New York, selling agents, in joint display. A very pretentious booth that attracted much attention, showing both Victor-Monaghan lines and Ridley Watts exhibits. Included were brown sheetings, Rhodhiss drills, industrial denims, Scottdale Mills products, Wamsutta sheets and pillow cases, Wamsutta lingerie, Wamsutta "Luster-sheer," Seneca pillow tubing, Masonville percales and muslin, Rivera cloths, Old Glory long cloth, Old Glory lingerie, English nainsooks, Wamsutta nainsooks and cambrics, Crinkle bed spreads and dimity cord bed spreads. C. H. Miller in charge.

St. John Bros. Co. of New York, had an extensive exhibit of piece dyed

chambrays, finished and colored by a new process introduced and perfected by them within the last six years.

Cone Export & Commission company, Greensboro, N. C., and New York—Ginghams, flannels, shirtings, denims, printed indigo drills, khaki cloths, ticking, outing flannels, canton flannels, solid color flannels and palls. Herman Cone and W. H. McCormick in charge.

The Seaboard Mills, New York, had an unusually attractive exhibit of their various fabrics.

Southern Mercerizing Co., Tryon, N. C., showed products of the mercerizing plant.

Standard Processing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., exhibited mercerized yarns, including gassed and bleached yarn spun by the Coosa Manufacturing Co., Piedmont, Ala., and the Thatcher Spinning Co., Chattanooga.

The Textile Industrial Institute had a beautiful display of their Character Cloth, which attracted much attention.

The Union Bleaching and Finishing Co. showed a large line of bleached and mercerized goods.

The Victor Manufacturing Co. had a very attractive display of Peerless bunting.

Oconee Mills, Fountain Inn, S. C., showed a handsome line of piques and gabardines.

The Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co. Ware Shoals, S. C., showed a large line of bags and sacks.

Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C., showed an attractive lot of novelty and fancy goods.

The Williamston Mills, Williamston, S. C., showed sample of their finished cloths, 39-inch, 68x72, 4.75 yard goods.

Among the textile publications having booths were the Textile World Journal, Textile Digest, Dry Goods Economist, Cotton Mill News, Cotton, American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Journal of Commerce, Women's Wear, Textiles and the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Camperdown Mills, Greenville, and Alice Mills, Easley, S. C., in a joint exhibit showed a beautiful display of Delmar and Camperdown ginghams in beautiful colorings and patterns. Alice Mills displayed print cloths, cretonnes and drills. The Enoree Mills showed sheeting and 2.75 drills. A Culberson in charge. Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Co., selling agents.

Chatham Manufacturing Co., Elkin, N. C., and Wirston-Salem, had a very attractive booth showing more than 40 styles of blankets.

The Chesnee Mills, Chesnee, and the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., of which Joshua L. Bailey & Co., Philadelphia, are agents, had a joint display including Chesnee lawns, satens and yarns and Saxon sheetings and checks.

The Chiquola Mills, Honea Path, S. C., and the Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C., had a joint exhibit of sheetings, percales, nainsooks and cambrics.

Two exhibits were conducted by the Commercial Shirt Co. and the Nofade Textile Mills, New York, at the same booth.

Nofade, guaranteed not to fade from washing, perspiration and sunlight. Hundreds of sample shirts of novel and unusual designs, patterns, weaves and colorings were on exhibition.

Nofade fabrics and attractive weavings and colorings were presented for inspection.

The display of the Cone Export & Commission Co., Greensboro, N. C., consisted of a representation of the various lines they handle, being denims, khaki cloth, khaki shirtings, bleached canton flannels, unbleached canton flannels, solid color double nap flannels, piece dyed extract drills, piece dyed indigo shirtings, indigo chambrays, chevots and shirtings, indigo staple ginghams, fancy outtings, storm flannels, tickings, wide domets, both plain and fancy.

Deering, Milliken & Co., New York, showed a large and varied range of "Harmony" art draperies, a big line of wash goods, also sheets and pillow cases and brown goods. This exhibit attracted much favorable attention. Seth Milliken and Charles N. Schuh were in charge.

Woodside, Easley and Fountain Inn

Mills, Woodward, Baldwin & Co. and West-Baker Co., selling agents, showed jointly shirtings, sheetings, percales cambrics and English long cloth.

Edisto Mills, Greenville, S. C., showed "Huko" products. A special feature of the exhibit was the line of Edisto Artex pillow cases, which they the now distributing in the South and which the Liberty Textile Corporation of 16 Thomas street, New York, is selling for them in the East.

The Emore, Spencer, Spindle and Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C., showed a large line of unfinished and unfinished yarns and goods from their various plants.

Equinox Mills, Anderson, S. C., had on display their line of duck.

The display put on by the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., consisted of fabrics as manufactured by the Erlanger Cotton Mills Co. and finished by the North Carolina Finishing Co., as well as display B. V. D. union suits and two-piece goods.

The Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., had an attractive booth in which was displayed their line of sheetings and drills.

The Parish Co., New York, showed a strong line of wool blankets, cotton bedspreads, fancy dress gingham, ticking, denims, hickory stripes and gray goods. M. R. Dickson and J. P. Meetze in charge.

The Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I., presented their claims as the largest commission yarn dye house in the world.

The General Asbestos and Rubber Co., Charleston, S. C., had a large showing of asbestos in the raw state from several countries and various manufactured asbestos products, including such items as asbestos cloth, yarn, brake lining and similar goods.

The Georgia Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga., exhibited about thirty styles of Turkish towels, including red and blue borders, also several styles of huck towels; "Red Diamond" diaper cloth both in ten-yard pieces and in the cut and hemmed goods of various patterns—all of the above was finished at their own bleachery.

The Gluck Mills, Anderson, manufacturers of white lawns, had a very attractive display of these goods.

The Graniteville Manufacturing Co., Graniteville, S. C., showed their line of sheetings and drills.

The W. S. Gray Mills, Wodruff, S. C., had on display an exhibit of their combed peeler yarns.

P. H. Haynes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., exhibited a full line of men's and boys' underwear, showing the process from raw material to the finished product.

The Lowe Manufacturing Co., of Huntsville, Ala., and the Pomona Mills of Greensboro, N. C., had an interesting joint exhibit. The Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Co. are the selling agents. The Pomona Mill showed for the first time an entirely new line of fast color chambrays, also corduroys in numerous shades, beach cloths for sport wear, romper cloths and coulis. The Lowe Manufacturing Co. showed a new line of "treffan" zephyrs-ginghams in many shades and patterns. J. C. Crosby in charge.

William Iselin & Co., New York—Lorna Doone, Marlboro and Bryn Mawr gingham in wide variety; Franklin flannels, Belle-Vue chevrons, indigos, tablecloths, mercerized napkins, robing cloths, crib blankets and diaperings. Frank Bouvier in charge.

Rosemary Manufacturing Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., James L. Wilson & Co., New York selling agents. Cotton damask table cloths, hotel tops and napkins. S. S. Patterson in charge.

Pelzer Manufacturing Co., Pelzer, S. C., sheetings, shirtings, cambric, percale, drills, fancy prints.

Seaboard Mills, Inc., New York, and Oakland Mills, Newberry, S. C., in joint display, mostly sheetings and shirtings.

Duncan Mills, Greenville, S. C., and J. P. Stevens, New York, selling agents in joint display, a particularly attractive booth revealing a new line of "Peter Pan" gingham in numerous crisp colors and striking patterns. Also an impressive line of silk stripe shirtings. Robert E. Henry, president of the Duncan Mills, in personal charge.

F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co., of Greenville, S. C.; Woodward, Baldwin & Co., New York, as selling agents.

Atequa cloths, Buncombe cotton, plain and fancy fabrics.

Joshua L. Baily & Co., Philadelphia, selling agents representing the Glendale, Cooleemee, Erwin, Arkwright and other mills. Exhibiting among other lines Glendale fine shirtings, Glendale heavy drilling and osnaburgs. A. A. A. sheetings, Cooleemee sheetings, Roseglan dress gingham, Glasgow gingham, Erwin Mills wide sheetings, pillow cases and denims; also Arkwright drills, Chesnee fine yarns and print cloths. An extensive line of brown goods also shown. Cornelius K. Ayre in charge.

The Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., showed their fancy tissue gingham and silk filled skirt goods. They are specializing at present in the manufacture of tissues and had some very attractive patterns on display.

The Keowe Mills, Greenville, S. C., exhibited a line of bleached muslins, cambrics, long cloths, nainsooks, pajama checks; also brown sheetings, sea islands and gingham.

Pacific Mills, Lawrence Mass.; Dover, N. H., and Columbia, S. C., Lawrence & Co., selling agents—Serpentine crepe, Duretta cloth, Palico cloth, Hampton suitings, Pacific pongee, cambric, percale, Pacific art cretonne, plain and fancy shirtings, organdie, dotted swiss, cotton poplin, cotton foulards, Pamlico cloth, duckling fleece, French serge, Pacific plisse. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sipple and Miss Lucille Shirley in charge.

Leslie, Evans & Co., selling agents, of New York, showed goods from the Savage Manufacturing Co.'s duck plant at Baltimore, and the Marion Manufacturing Co.'s print cloth plant at Marion, N. C. Rignall W. Baldwin, president of the two mills, is in charge of the exhibit.

In addition, Leslie, Evans & Co. represent Clinchfield, Hart, Conestee and Washington Mills.

Pauline, Margrace and Patricia Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.—James F. White & Co., New York, selling agents. A comprehensive line of bed spreads, table covers and napkins.

The Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Huntsville, Ala., showed a complete line of the products of their mill, consisting of various grades of mens' wear corduroys, various moleskins and fustian cloths of different weaves and shades; also a very complete range of khaki cloths in different weights and shades. There were also exhibited various grey goods and there was also included velveteens and plushes in various grades and shades. All the above are the products of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. The exhibit was in charge of Lawrence & Co., New York, selling agents.

Mills Mill, Greenville, showed full lines of their twills and sheetings.

The Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co., Chester, Pa., while not showing their products, had an attractive booth for receiving their friends.

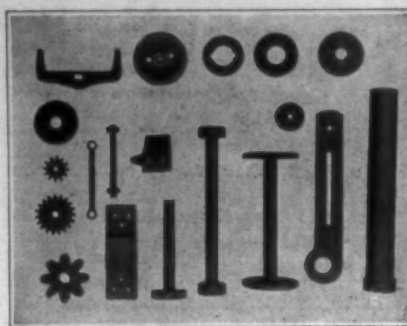
The American Fabrics Products Co., Bridgeport, Conn., showed an extensive line of cotton laces, including cluny, tocons, filets, Florentines Venetians, embroidery edges and braids, also lace bed spreads and scarfs. A. G. Randall and Miss Sarah Curtis were in charge.

American Printing Co., Fall River, M. C. D. Borden & Sons, agents, New York, showed a large variety of printed fabrics, including Scout percales, American cambrics, Majestic cambrics, Rumson cambrics, American prints, Pilgrim prints, United Percales, bungalow cretonnes, Reliance robes, Berkshire robes, Challie de Mousseline, handkerchief cloths, Rainbow prints, Ryton oil colors, gingham effects, Manhattan percales, service cloth, Holland pinks, Decatur pongees, Plaza pongees, Hanlon, Nyle and Arizona pongees, Kenwood madras, Concord madras, Brandon, Madison, Waverly and Avondale madras, plain color madras, plain white madras, printed American flags and buntings.

American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C., manufacturers of wide print cloths and sheetings, had an attractive display of their products.

American Yarn and Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C., had an exhibit showing yarns from several of their plants, also products of their finishing and processing plant.

The Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., (Continued on Page 21.)



Diamond Fibre for Textile Makers

This remarkable non-metallic material is particularly adapted to the textile industry and is now being used extensively for making many parts of textile equipment.

It is tough, uniform and practically indestructible—almost as hard as iron yet lighter than aluminum. It is non-rusting and will not burr, chip or splinter.

It machines readily with a smooth, glossy surface and actually improves with age.

Besides the various specialties used directly in connection with textile machinery, we also make a full line of Diamond Fibre Receptacles for mill, factory and storeroom use.

Write today for our booklet, "Diamond Fibre and Its Uses." Let us tell you more about this truly remarkable material.

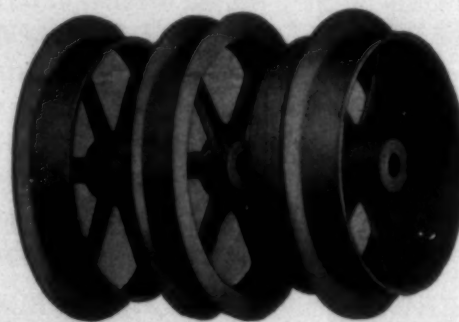
DEPT. 10

Diamond State Fibre Co.

BRIDGEPORT (near Philadelphia) PENN.
Branch Factory and Warehouse, Chicago.
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
In Canada: Diamond State Fibre Company,
of Canada, Ltd., Toronto



FLANGE PULLEYS



Every Cotton Mill has use for some type of Flanged Pulley and we are prepared to furnish promptly, any type that you may need.

The WOOD'S SONS CO. Line

of POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY, is the result of 63 years of studied experience upon this one line only. We offer you the benefit of that experience in the service of our Engineering Department which is yours for the asking.

T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.



Navy Special Waterproof Belting

Is used in modern plants where efficiency is the watchword.

Its initial cost is very little more than that of ordinary leather belting and frequently less than that of fabric and composition belting.

Measured by returns in length and quality of service it is the most economical BELT for every purpose.



Navy Special Waterproof Belting

Is sold under a rigid warranty to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser. It will be repaired or replaced without cost if it should prove defective in material or workmanship.

Samples and Proof on Request

Baltimore Belting Co.

Factory
Baltimore, Md.

Southern Branch
Spartanburg, S. C.

Why a Morse Silent Chain

The Morse silent chain is used because of its superiority based on the design of the exclusive "rocker-joint" construction, the very highest grade of material and heat treatment, the extreme accuracy in manufacturing and the engineering assistance in the designing of textile drives by engineers trained in this particular line and backed by the long standing reputation of the MORSE CHAIN COMPANY.

DO YOU KNOW about the MORSE Line Shaft Drive,
The MORSE Spinning Frame Drive?

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Send for INFORMATION Address NEAREST Office
FACTS will Surprise You



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Ithaca, N. Y.

ASSISTANCE FREE

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Montreal
Minneapolis
St. Louis

"MORSE" is the guarantee always behind our
Efficiency, Durability and Service

International Textile Exposition

The following are advance descriptions of the exhibits to be shown at the International Textile Exposition in Boston, which opens the last of this month. The advance notices will appear each week until all are carried.

Oakly Chemical Co.

Oakly Chemical Co., will exhibit samples of textile fabrics and materials, which have been kier boiled, soaped out, scoured or cleaned with the aid of Oakite.

Special prominence will be given to samples of cotton hosiery and underwear tubing which have been kier boiled with the aid of Oakite. Attention will be called to the softness and whiteness of the samples, due to the use of Oakite in the cleaning processes.

A staff of Oakite chemists and textile men will be in attendance to explain the use of Oakite materials. Facts and figures will be presented together with special reference to samples shown to set forth the claims.

How Oakite saves detergents and bleaching and finishing materials; That it prevents stains and injury to goods, and through better cleaning of yarns, fabrics, or cloths, before dyeing, gives a more uniform dyeing—all these things preventing seconds and rejects, and also saving time and material in the expensive work or reprocessing; That mills using Oakite produce better appearing and better feeling goods.

United States Hoffman Sales Co.

An attractive display at the convention will be that of the United States Hoffman Machinery Company Syracuse, N. Y., manufacturers of steam knit goods pressing machines.

This concern will exhibit three of their very latest type presses, models S. F. F.: S. F.-4 and 7-A, all of which are special knit goods models adaptable for pressing sweaters, shawls, fascinators cotton and wool underwear etc.

The most outstanding advantages of Hoffman machines, as will be explained by an obliging representative are speed, ease of handling and the sterilization of garments by live steam application. A further desirable point is the small amount of floor space occupied; each press requiring just four square feet.

This company also manufactures machines with highly polished, presser heads for use on silk, lisle balbriggan fabrics and a number of the better known mills have installed these with very gratifying results. The combination of heat and high polish tends to enhance the sheen on the fabrics and thereby improve the appearance of the finished garment.

Those in attendance at the Hoffman Company's booth will be E. D. Stocker, President of the company, E. Gurowich, Manager of the Boston office and E. J. Schremp special textile representative.

The Ashton Valve Company.

The Ashton Valve Co., Boston, will show their full line, composed of Safety and Relief Valves, Indicating and Recording Pressure and Vacu-

and Master Pilot Pressure Gages, with single and double illuminated dials.

The Master Pilot Gages are very large; dials being 18 inches and 24 inches across the face, and are illuminated by incandescent lights from the interior.

Foster Engineering Co.

The Foster Engineering Co., New York, will show their line of valves.

Class "G" pressure regulators, Class "Y" valves, Hydraulic Valves, Lever Balanced Valves, Pump Governor Check Valves.

American Steam Gauge and Valve Manufacturing Co.

American Steam Gauge and Valve Co., will show their complete line of specialties such as Ideal Steam Trap, Dead Weight Gauge Tester, H2O Grease Extracting Feed water Filter, American-Thompson Improved Indicators etc.

The powerful leverage allows the use of a heavy seamless copper float which allows the trap to maintain a large discharge opening in the valve, thereby giving greater capacity, makers claim.

The Greist Manufacturing Company.

The exhibit of the Greist Mfg. Co., New Haven, will cover their regular line of Spinning Rings, Spinning Ring Holders and Loom Drop Wires. Wadsworth, Howland and Co. Inc., Wadsworth, Howland and Company, Inc., which is among New England's oldest and largest paint manufacturers will occupy Space No. 613 located in the balcony of Department F.

They will have a complete manufacturing plant within their booth, where they will make it their well-known brand of Wahcolite Mill White and also some of their Industrial Finishes, such as sold the largest textile machine manufacturers in this country and abroad.

Samples which they turn out will be distributed together with literature, and anyone interested in the process of manufacture as well as the material should see these operations.

Eugene Felton, Sales Manager, will be in charge of the exhibit, and will be assisted by "Cy" Young and A. M. MacMurray.

Clipper Belt Lacer Company.

Clipper Belt Lacer Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., will occupy space No. 204, Department C., and the exhibit will be in charge of the Factory Representative, Frank G. Kall. Mr. Kall will be on hand a few days before the exposition opens to lace any belts with "Clipper" Belt Lacing which the other exhibitors may require. This work will be done gladly free of charge. In this booth Mr. Kall will show and demonstrate the three different types of "Clipper" Belt Lacing Machines and show how they are adapted for lacing all kinds and types of belting. Of particular interest at this time is the substantial saving in man-time and machine-time which is brought about by the use of "Clipper" system of belt lacing which Mr. Kall will be glad to explain to all who are interested.

The Veeder Manufacturing Co.

The Veeder Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., will exhibit a complete line of their textile counters.

The Files Engineering Company Inc.

The Files Engineering Co., Providence will exhibit a complete Files Semi-Mechanical Stoker, including front complete with coal hoppers and mechanical feed.

Monarch Soot Remover Co., Inc.

The exhibit of the Monarch Soot Remover Co., Boston, will consist of full equipment for one pass of a horizontal water tube boiler, full sized and in shape to show the operating mechanism in actual operation, for the Monarch Soot Blowers for Vertical Water Tube Boilers, they will have a full size unit for the Fire Tube Boilers.

Whitin Machine Works.

To all engaged in textile manufacturing, the machines to be exhibited at the International Textile Exposition, Boston, Mass., Oct. 30-Nov. 5, 1921 by the Whitin Machine Works should prove especially interesting and attractive. Their exhibit will comprise the following machines in full operation:

- One 40 inch Revolving Flat Card.
- One Model D-2 Combing Machine.
- One Model E-Combing Machine.
- One Model G Combing Machine.
- One 4 Delivery Drawing Frame.
- One 7 inch x 3 1-2 Roving Frame with 96 spindles.
- One model B Spinning Frame with 36 spindles.
- One Model D Spinning Frame with 48 spindles.
- One Model O. Spooler with 24 spindles.
- One Model B Twister with 36 spindles.
- One Model D Twister with 24 spindles.

Also samples of Flyers, Spindles, Rings etc. of their make.

Quigley Furnace Specialties Co.

The exhibit of the Quigley Furnace Specialties Co. will occupy space No. 356 among the power exhibits.

HYTEMPITE, high temperature cement, for bonding fire brick and other refractories, and for doing patching and repair work on furnaces, boiler settings, etc., will be demonstrated by temperature tests of this product in electric furnaces. Broken samples of brick joined with HYTEMPITE are brought up to 3000 F. and the strength of the joint clearly demonstrated. The use of HYTEMPITE as a binder for granular refractories to make special shapes and blocks which will stand high furnace temperatures will also be shown.

CARBOSAND, a high refractory fire sand, used for patching furnaces, and boiler settings, and for making special shapes is shown, and the information given as to its proper use and application.

INSULBRIX, a specially prepared insulating refractory brick is demonstrated in a most interesting way, by means of electric furnaces. Two such furnaces, one made from fire brick and the other from INSULBRIX, are in operation, maintaining a high temperature inside. The high heat losses through the fire brick are plainly demonstrated in comparison with the low heat losses through INSULBRIX. A more

intimate comparison of these losses is also shown by placing a flat electric heating element between a fire brick and an INSULBRIX. The heat flowing through the fire brick makes it too hot to touch, whereas the hand can rest on the INSULBRIX without discomfort.

A number of charts and diagrams show the application of INSULBRIX for furnace and boiler setting construction and the proper methods of insulating to prevent heat losses. It is stated by the Quigley Company that from 60 to 80 per cent of the heat ordinarily lost through furnace walls may be saved by proper insulation, which means in the case of boiler settings a considerable saving in fuel and more comfortable working conditions in the boiler room.

Davis and Furber Machine Co.

Davis and Furber Machine Co., Boston, Mass., will have in action a 60 inch x 60 inch set of woolen cards delivering roping to a 240 spindle two inch gauge mule; a 54 inch x 60 inch double worsted card with coiler; and a 36 roll 80 inch napper for woolen goods. These machines are electrically driven and of the most modern type.

They will exhibit one of their sample cards, and a card clothing machine producing fillet clothing.

The sales force will be at the Exhibition for the entire week and would appreciate the privilege of meeting you at that time.

Abington Textile Machinery Trustees.

The Abington Textile Machinery Trustees propose exhibiting one Revolving Flat Card fitted with Patent Vacuum Card Stripper complete. Also, one Vacuum Pump and Receiving Tank for holding the strips, with the necessary piping to show a working exhibit. Also, one Patent Roving Bobbin Stripper. The whole of their exhibit being in actual operation.

Morse Chain Company.

The exhibit of the Morse Chain Company at the Textile Exposition will be found at their usual location in Department A at Space 75. They will have on exhibit here a full line of Chain Samples and there will be in attendance representatives of this company qualified to give expert engineering advice on transmission problems.

This company will also show as the main part of their exhibit a spinning frame end with motor and chain drive in place, mounted on an improved type of bracket designed particularly for application of individual motors and chain drives to old spinning frames such as are now running in many textile mills throughout the country and which have proved entirely successful in service.

This exhibit should be particularly interesting to cotton mill engineers as it illustrates a practical method of equipping old spinning frames and twisters with individual motors and chain drives and results in increasing the production from these frames to the maximum that can be obtained for any given count of yarn from the latest type of new motor driven frames as supplied by the manufacturer.

(Continued on Page 19.)

VOGEL

PATENTED

Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save water; Require no pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.



Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hardwood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat castings will not break.

SOLD BY JOBBERS
EVERYWHERE

Joseph A. Vogel Co. Wilmington, Del.

"BRETON" MINEROL "F"

For
Cotton Yarns

"It stays on the Yarn"

BORNE, SCRYMSER Co.

Established 1874

80 South Street, NEW YORK

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

Works: Elizabethport, N. J.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company

Miners, Manufacturers and Shippers of

COAL AND COKE

ANNUAL CAPACITY 2,000,000 TONS



IMPERIAL
Steam and Domestic Coal



TOMS CREEK
Gas, Steam and Domestic Coal
Foundry and Furnace Coke

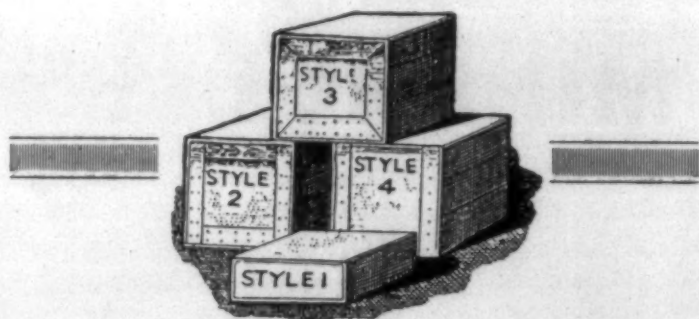


Looney Creek
Steam and Gas Coal
Foundry and Furnace Coke

General Offices: **ROANOKE, VA.**

Address: **J. F. HUNTER, General Sales Agent**

Wooden Packing Cases



These boxes are built of timber taken from our own lands, in four styles as shown; present a neat appearance, and are made to carry heavy loads.

We Solicit a Trial Order

White Pine, N. C. Pine, Poplar, Oak and Chestnut

We also manufacture Kiln-Dried and Dressed Lumber. Mill Work—Ceiling, Flooring & Mouldings

Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.

Drawer 330

HICKORY, N. C.

Personal News

James M. Kelley has been appointed night overseer spinning at the Ozark (Ala) Cotton Mills.

C. P. Deal has resigned as master mechanic at the Unity Spinning Mills No. 1, LaGrange, Ga.

G. B. McCombs has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C.

Orville Wainwright has resigned as secretary of the Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.

W. F. Campbell has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Rockfish Mills No. 2, Hope Mills, N. C., and moved to Danville, Va.

S. M. Parnell has accepted the position of night overseer of weaving, twisting and quilling at the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C.

R. T. Grant, Southern manager of the United Chemical Products Corp. has returned from a visit to the factory in Jersey City. He reports a wonderful improvement in business.

Elliot A. Allen, representing the Lampson Co., manufacturers of conveying machinery, is on a business trip through the Southern mill territory.

S. P. Bland has resigned as overseer of weaving, beaming and slashing at the Glen Raven (N. C.) Mills to become overseer of weaving, slashing, drawing-in and finishing at the Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C. Mr. Bland returns to the same position he held 8 years ago.

E. B. Ellenberg, formerly night overseer of weaving at the Camperdown Mills, Greenville, but more recently with the Dunbar Mills, of the same place, has accepted position as assistant overseer of weaving at the Union-Buffalo Mills, Buffalo, S. C.

Victor Folk Plan Big Village Fair.

Greer, S. C.—A great preparation is under way to make the Victor Fair a great success on October 15th. practically all cars around Victor carry a banner with the words "Victor-Village Fair—October 15th." Each department of the mill will have exhibits that will be worth going miles to see.

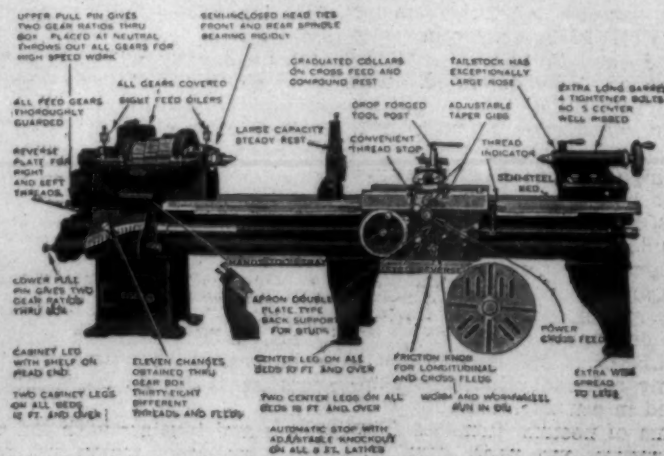
Another thing in connection with the fair is a committee working on a plan to have a home-coming on the day of the fair, they are mailing out invitations to all the old Victor folks who have moved away to other towns, urging them to come to Victor on October 15th, and a great number of ex Victor folks are expected to show up and special arrangements are being made for their entertainment.

Mill Man Charged With Assaulting Woman.

J. W. Moneyhan, foreman at Elmira Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C., was bound over to Alamance County Superior Court Monday on a charge of assaulting Miss Rosa Ross, an employe of the mills. It is reported that Miss Ross was discharged from the employe of the mills by Moneyhan, and during an argument that ensued, it is alleged that Moneyhan, hit Miss Ross in the face.

CISCO THE LATHE OF SIMPLIFIED ACCURACY

Made in 14" 16" 18" 20" 24" 26"



Sullivan Hardware Company

Anderson, S. C.

Textile Mill Supplies

Textile Hardware

Weavers Section Meets in Greenville

The meeting of the Weaver's Division of the Southern Textile Association which was held at Greenville, S. C. on last Friday was well attended.

It was a peculiar meeting in that the amount of information given out during the meeting was far less than the desire for information as shown by the questions asked, and the questions showed to us, the possibilities of development through future meetings of the Weaver's Division.

The first session was called to order at 10 a. m. by F. Gordon Cobb, general chairman of the Sectional meetings. After a very interesting talk outlining the work and accomplishments of the Division Meetings, Mr. Cobb turned the meeting over to W. H. Gibson, Jr., Union, S. C., chairman of the Weaver's Division.

Mr. Gibson introduced L. T. Curry who read a paper (published elsewhere in this issue) giving the results of slasher room tests that he had been making.

Mr. Curry's services have been available free to anyone connected with the Southern Textile Association. He has been making valuable tests but has not yet gone far enough to be able to give full and definite information on the many points upon which the members desired information.

Dan Wallace wanted to know the comparative value of large or short time cooks of size, Burnham of Whitney and A. H. Walker wanted to know the correct temperatures in kettle and size box, S. C. Thomas desired to know the effect of cooking of size upon the feel of cloth and Frank North wanted information about steam pressure. All of these questions were subject to debate and Mr. Curry promised more definite information at the next meeting. In reply to a question of E. H. Bost it appeared that yarn increased in breaking strength with a reasonable amount of sizes.

T. G. Cobb stated that a temperature of less than 196 degrees in size gave him a better breaking strength of yarn than a higher temperature.

D. W. Teague raised the question of the effect of cooking upon breaking strength and W. P. Hamrick raised the question of size shedding.

E. C. Greer raised the point that the effect upon various numbers of yarn could not be always accurately judged from tests made on 30s yarn.

J. A. Chapman Jr., spoke on the effect of the weight of size rollers.

E. A. Franks and S. C. Thomas entered into the discussion.

Teal of Westminster wanted to know the per cent of moisture left in yarn after being sized and dried and W. P. Hamrick discussed the proper drying of yarn.

T. F. Hoy discussed the same subject and then started a discussion on the best methods of re-slashing soft or wet warps.

It developed that many made a practice of drawing such warps into harness in order to get the leases and then sizing them with thin sizing.

A very interesting and beneficial discussion on the saving of warp waste on tying-in or drawing-in machines developed.

W. H. Gibson, Jr., used two slasher tapes while Ed Walters of Charlotte obtained good results from one wide tape which was cut down the center.

Williams and Burnham also took part in that discussion.

S. A. Dillard started a very interesting discussion by describing the benefits he obtained from double and twisted yarn in selvage.

W. M. Sherard, T. G. Cobb, W. P. Hamrick, Teal, Digby, Bost, Jenkins and Curry discussed the double and twisted selvage and the general opinion seemed to be that such selvage aided the weaving and improved the appearance of the cloth.

During the discussion S. A. Dillard claimed that there was usually more breakage of threads near the edge of the warp than in the center but that assertion were questioned by T. F. Hoy and others.

D. W. Teague raised the question of colored yarns not sizing the same as white yarn.

Jenkins gave as his experience that if the yarn were of the same number there would be no difference in the sizing but Dan Wallace said that indigo yarn would not size the same as white yarn.

O. W. Jones claimed that colored

(Continued on Page 24.)

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MINE RUN and PREPARED SIZES

ALSO HIGH VOLATILE COALS
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ASSURED source of supply in time of stress as well as in time of plenty.

Assured quality productive of the highest efficiency obtainable from steam coal.

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It is sound economy to burn steam coal which conforms to the demand for the greatest amount of heat units and the lowest percentage of ash content.

WHITE OAK New River Smokeless Steam and Domestic Coals are sold guaranteed to meet the most exacting specifications.

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with a double rolled top.

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The silver always coils up evenly inside this Laminar Roving Can--there is no top sway. Smooth inside and finished with a moisture-proof coating. Outside painted or varnished as desired. Ten and twelve inch diameter. And when you write your order for fiber trucks, baskets and cars, see that it also calls for Laminar Receptacles. Of course we make a seamless roving can--The Twentieth Century. Send for our new book, "Laminars, the Receptacles That Stand the Gaff."

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LAMINAR
MILL RECEPTACLES

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1921

Law Violators.

Several mills in South Carolina have recently been indicted for working employees overtime in violation of the laws of South Carolina and if such indictments are upon true grounds they have no sympathy from us.

We believe in opposing the enactment of unjust or unreasonable laws but when such laws are passed there should be a strict compliance with same even though there is still an opinion that they should not have been passed.

Failure to strictly obey state laws is given by the advocates of Federal control as a reason for the enactment of Federal laws. No matter what laws are passed it is the duty of every cotton mill to bow to the will of the majority and conform to same.

The Cotton Situation.

Cotton looks weak today to the man who does not look at the causes of the apparent weakness. Cotton has opened more rapidly this year than ever before and in spite of the fact that we have the smallest crop in 33 years, is coming upon the market in unusual volume.

The cotton dealers and the small merchants who handle the farmers cotton have been taking the cotton as it comes in and selling hedges against same.

For two weeks there has been a constant and heavy selling of hedges by the South and the market has in our opinion held remarkably well. In a short time the heavy

movement of cotton will pass and from every part of the cotton belt will come reports of gins closing down.

The hedges that have been sold by the South and caused the present weakness will then have to be bought in and the weakness of today will be the added strength of tomorrow.

The South has sold heavily and irrespective of whether or not there is to be a permanent advance history tells us that the New York speculator always manipulate an advance when the South is short.

Textile Products Show.

The Textile Products Show at Greenville, S. C., was a success from the standpoint of exhibits, but not a success in the way of attendance.

It was certainly a beautiful display of cotton goods, but it is difficult to get the average person to enthuse over an array of cotton fabrics, no matter how beautiful, and therefore it was difficult to secure a very large attendance.

The attendance was as large as could have been secured anywhere else outside of a dry goods center such as New York, but cotton goods are not of enough interest to the public to cause them to attend such a show in large numbers.

Those who had charge of the Textile Products Show certainly deserve great credit for getting together such a remarkable display of fabrics.

To those who have watched the progress of Southern cotton

brought a sense of pride in the achievement of our industry.

Only a few years ago it was being said that the South could only make coarse sheetings and should never attempt the manufacture of yarns finer than 30s and yet mills like the Judson and the Dunean showed beautiful dress goods manufactured from yarns as high as 100's and of a quality to equal anything made in New Bedford today.

We have progressed but until the Textile Products Show called the attention of the people of the South to the high grade products that are being made today, very few realized the extent to which our industry has developed.

To our mind the originators of the Textile Products Show have performed a great service by awakening among our manufacturers an ambition to extend the manufacture of finer and better goods and the influence of the Textile Products Show of 1921 will be greatly felt in the future.

An Editorial Reprint.

The South is filled today with professional labor union organizers and they are presenting to the mill operatives reasons why they should join the union and pay dues.

By request we are reprinting our opinion of modern labor unions.

The Weakness of Labor Unions.

(Reprint, by request, of our editorial of June 9th, 1921)

We recognize the right of working men or any other men to form organizations or unions provided such organizations are founded upon honest principles and give due consideration to the rights of others.

The great underlying weakness of labor unions is that they have no motto of usefulness or service and that they never hesitate to trample upon the rights of other men.

"Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you" is the motto of the great Christian church and under that motto is has lived and grown through the ages.

Labor unions stands in absolute defiance and contradiction of that motto. One great organization has as its motto, "He who serves best profits most," and under its efforts to live and work under that motto has grown in numbers and in the esteem of the world.

Union labor defies that motto and teaches its members to strive for the greatest profit, while giving as little service as possible.

Another great organization has as its motto "we build" and as they have builded and helped their fellow men they have grown in number and in strength. Union labor would prefer the motto "We tear down," for they strive to tear down rather than to build.

Organizations have built churches and hospitals but there is no record of a single church or hospital having been built by a labor union.

Organizations have founded homes for orphans, homes for feeble minded, homes for cripples or homes for fallen women, but throughout the entire country not a single home of any kind with the exception of the Printers Home at Colorado Springs stands to show that a spirit of charity has pervaded any union labor organization.

There are homes for aged Masons, aged E'ks, aged ministers, etc., in fact almost all organizations provide for their members who reach old age in poverty but when the union cotton mill operatives can no longer work and pay union dues, there is only the county poor house for him.

During the past week a flood swept over Pueblo, Colorado, a city of sixty thousand people, and a story of horrors and disaster has gone out to the world.

With a common desire to help their fellow men in their hour of distress, a flood of contributions went forward from the Red Cross, the churches, the Rotary Clubs, the Kiwanis Clubs and all the great secret orders of the country but we would be willing to place a large bet that not one dollar went forward from any labor union organization.

When a man joins a labor union he becomes part of an organization whose principles are directly antagonistic to the principles and motto of the Christian church. He becomes a member of an organization that believes in the dishonest policy of giving as little service as possible for the greatest profit and that teaches that it is better to tear down than to build.

This is a terrible indictment to place against any organization of men but any honest man who studies the matter will be forced to admit that it is a true indictment.

We wish that it were not so for we have at heart the best interests of the working man and we want to see him get a fair and just wage, but no organization antagonistic to the principles that have been laid down by the Christian and business world can live except by continual strife.

The great underlying defect of union labor organization is their unfairness and their absolute disregard for the rights of others.

They talk about liberty and their right to strike and yet they deny to others the right to work and frequently commit murder in order to prevent workers from continuing their regular labors.

Millions of dollars of other people's property has been destroyed and hundreds of men and women murdered or injured by union labor simply because other workers with a different opinion desired to orderly pursue their daily labors as they have a right to do in any free country.

Has any organization a right to exist when its members deny to others the rights which they demand for themselves?

International Textile Exposition.

(Continued from Page 15.)

Morris & Co., Inc.

Morris and Co., Grovesville, N. J., will occupy space 639, will exhibit of yarn from the latest type of new a full line of Morris Duck Mill Baskets and Trucks.

The Easton & Burnham Machine Co.

The Easton and Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, is going to exhibit the following machines.

One 48 Spindle Spooler, equipped with our Self-threading washer tension for filling wind.

One Slasher Warper with bailing attachment.

One Reel, together with a set of card grinders.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

The U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Providence, R. I., have planned a very attractive exhibit, in keeping with its nationally known reputation as manufacturers of the high grade bobbins, spools and shuttles. Color schemes and presentation of samples will combine with their booth to make without a doubt one of the brightest spots in the show. All the newest developments in this concern's line will be presented and the jovial sales force will all be on hand to welcome their many friends to spaces fifty-nine and sixty."

Barber-Colman Company.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill., expects to exhibit at Boston one of their new automatic winders and a high speed warper.

They expect their exhibit will attract a great deal of attention be-

cause this machinery is entirely new and such installations as they have made are making a great record.

Borne, Scrymser Company.

Borne, Scrymser Co., New York, will occupy their usual location, No. 93, at the Textile Show. The exhibit will consist of product samples of their well known BRETON OILS FOR WOOL, BRETON MINEROL products for cotton, and lubricating oils and greases for textile mill and general lubrication. They will exhibit wool and worsted materials in various states of manufacture, from the raw stock to the finished fabric, covering the use of Breton oils for Wool. Cotton raw stock, roving, yarns, and piece goods will be used to illustrate the useful part played by the Breton Mineral F and S in the processes of bleaching, dyeing, and finishing.

Refinite Company.

The Refinite Company, Omaha, Nebraska, manufacturers of water softeners and filters, will exhibit at Booth 223.

Models of The Refinite Water Softener in both industrial and household styles will be shown and explained by representatives of the company, while the Refinite mineral a natural water softening agent, will be displayed in various stages of processing.

A feature of the exhibit will be a showing of textile products manufactured by various mills through the medium of Refinite soft water.

The exhibit will be under the direction of H. W. Terry, General Engineer.

Bleached Goods!

(SELLING POINTS No. 32)

Bleached goods are in a slump—that is, chlorine bleached goods. Peroxide whites may run into it later on; up to now they have been selling in normal quantities. And at full prices.

The moral is — — —

Peroxide Advice Free to Mills.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
NEW YORK

To Consumers of ALIZARINE DYES

A. Klipstein & Company beg to announce that they have been appointed the **Exclusive Selling Agents** in the United States for the well-known products of

THE BRITISH ALIZARINE COMPANY
London and Manchester, England

The following can be supplied,
F. O. B. New York:

Alizarine Red 20% all shades
Alizarine Red S. powder—(Soluble)
Alizarine Blue S. powder—(Soluble)
for printing
Alizarine Blue S. C. B. paste,
for wool dyeing
Alizarine Bordeaux 20%
Alizarine Orange 20%
Alizarine Cyanine paste
Alizarine Green X, for wool dyeing
Alizarine Green (Soluble) for cotton printing

The above products are all of Standard quality and shade.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON REQUEST

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Bobbins and Spools

True-running Warp Bobbins a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.
Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Greenville, S.C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Shelby, N. C.—The Ella Mill, which has been manufacturing certain grade of cloth that required the heavy fiber cotton grown in the West, changed to 80 square print cloths, and is again buying cotton grown locally.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Announcement was made here that Carhartt Mill No. 2, at Carhartt's Station, S. C., and another mill at Elberton, Ga., will be started Monday, October 10, manufacturing denim. The number of employees affected was not given out.

Greenville, S. C.—Leslie, Evans & Co. have been appointed sole selling agents for the Conestee Mills.

These mills were formerly represented by Baldwin, Leslie & Co., predecessors of the present firm.

The mills have 20,393 spindles and 507 broad looms engaged on sheetings and drills.

Waxahachie, Texas.—The following is a complete list of officers and directors of the Waxahachie Cotton Mills, as elected at the annual meeting last week.

T. A. Ferris, President, J. H. Miller, Vice President, W. L. Steele, Secretary-Manager, R. B. Kennedy, Treasurer, W. D. Ballard, Superintendent.

Directors. T. A. Ferris, J. H. Miller, J. N. Langsford, O. E. Dunlap, S. M. Dunlap, H. A. Pierce, R. W. Getzendaner, G. W. Coleman, C. W. Simpson, D. G. Thompson, W. L. Steele.

Quitman, Ga.—The Western Reserve Cotton Mills will begin operation of one of the mills here on Monday. New machinery has been ordered for the other mill and this is now being installed and the mill will be running in about three weeks. At first only one shift will be employed, but later on a night shift will be put on and the payroll greatly increased.

D. M. Mason, president and general manager of the Mason Tire and Rubber Company, of Kent, Ohio, who are also owners of the mills here and at Millen, Ga., expressed great faith in the future of the South. He states that Georgia should be the greatest textile state in the union and that the state will

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Armature
Winding
Small Motors
Rewound and
Rebuilt
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Motors
Rewound



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MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT



The CHICAGO APPROVED PORTABLE WATCHMAN'S CLOCK

with its special Waltham movement, its lock stations and its superior quality throughout, is especially desirable for mills and factories and for either in-door or out-door patrol.

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Transmission Lines, Municipal Improvements
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Belting can make or lose a profit for you.
CHARLOTTE CLEAN QUALITY
Leather Belting will drive your machines
at their maximum at the least cost of
maintenance.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

have a great comeback within the next few months, and business revival will be surprising.

Greenville, S. C.—Shortly after the arrival from Providence of Benj. S. Phetteplace and John J. Ervin, Jr., officials of the Franklin Process Co., definite information was obtained that ground for the large yarn dyeing plant to be established in this city will be broken this week and that final arrangements for the establishment of this factory have been made. This plant is to be one of the largest yarn dyeing plants in the South. Ground for the site has been purchased between the Duncan and Judson Cotton Mills. It is understood that the plant, when completed, will represent an expenditure of more than \$200,000. The Franklin Process Co., which has plants in Providence, Philadelphia, and Manchester, will have charge of this plant. It was stated that Mr. Phetteplace will be manager of the Greenville plant of the company.

Los Angeles, Cal.—This city is to have a new knitting mill. This announcement has been made by A. H. Wittenburg, proprietor of the Mission Hosiery Mills who says that plans for the construction of the mill have been completed.

After two years of steadily growing the Mission Hosiery Mills will be ready by the first of the year to move into more spacious headquarters on Moneta Avenue and 37th street, where the new factory will be located, and ample room will be provided for manufacturing the greatly demanded output.

The new mill as compared with the present two-story building at the northeast corner of Eighth and Los Angeles streets, will be of Spanish architecture, 60x170 feet, two

Did You Attend

The Southern Textile Association meeting in Charlotte last month? If you did, then you saw our exhibit at the "Made-in-Carolinas" Exposition.

That display represented twenty years of experience in the manufacture of

STEEL ROLLS, PRESSERS,
CARD ROOM SPINDLES

and other machinery used in the South's Greatest Industry—Textile Mills.

That the SERVICE we render is appreciated is proven by our ever increasing business.

CAN WE SERVE YOU?

OUR NEW CATALOG WILL
TELL YOU HOW.

**Southern
Spindle & Flyer Co.**
Charlotte, N. C.

W. H. Monty W. H. Hutchins
Pres. & Treas. V.-Pres. & Sec.

stories, class B construction, and will have a capacity for manufacturing about 25,000 pairs of hose daily. While the output will consist mostly of silk hosiery, many cotton and lisle made from the raw materials of the Southern California field will also be made.

With an installation of over 200 knitting machines, which is double the capacity of the plant at present, the new concern will begin work for a big year, by January 1, when it is expected the new mill will be completed.

American Cotton Manufacturers Association Will Meet Next in Washington.

At a meeting of the board of governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, held in Greenville on Tuesday, it was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Washington on next May 23 and 24.

Hosiery Mills Case Settled.

Columbia, S. C.—A verdict of \$4,000 for the plaintiff was the decision in the famous "hosiery mill" case decided in court here Thursday afternoon. The case was brought against state by J. M. Graham, of Columbia, who at one time operated the hosiery mill in the state penitentiary. His contract was broken by the legislature, when the mill was abolished, and he sued, under act of the

general assembly, for \$24,300. The case has been tried several times and was taken to the supreme court where there was a reversal in Mr. Graham's favor. This is the first verdict for the plaintiff in circuit court.

Lockwood, Greene & Co. Offer Opportunity to Visit New England Mills.

Realizing that many of the cotton manufacturers who attend the Textile Show in Boston, Oct. 31, to Nov. 5, would like to visit some of the New England Cotton Mills, Lockwood, Greene & Co. offer them the privilege of visiting the Lancaster Mills, Clinton, Mass., dress gingham; Robbry Carpet Co., Saxonville, Mass., Carpets & Rugs; Lawton Mills, Plainfield Mass., fine cotton goods; Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., print works; Bay State Cotton Corp., Lowell, Mass., cotton duck; Cotton Research Co., Boston, Mass., research work.

Those who desire to visit any of these mills should write at once to J. Norman Pearse, Manager of Charlotte office of Lockwood, Greene & Co.

Working Operatives in Violation of Law.

Columbia, S. C.—The Saluda Manufacturing Company and the Vardry Cotton Mills, both in Greenville County, have been prosecuted by the State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, according to announcement made today by the department, for violation of the law forbidding the employment of operatives for more than eleven hours a day. Both prosecutions resulted in convictions.

The cases were brought by I. J. V. Mill Inspector for the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, who found in his recent round of inspection of the mills of Greenville County that these two mills were working their employees overtime.

In a statement issued today the department states that its inspectors department states that its inspectors strictly enforce the law regarding the hours of textile plants.

Textile Products Show.

(Continued from Page 13.)

J. P. Stevens & Co., selling agents; the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, J. P. Reynolds & Co., New York, selling agents,

showed finished and unfinished percales in various colors and patterns, imitation checks, finished and unfinished line cord madras and poplins, rainbow colors and prints, also bleached oxfords. The Baldwin Mills, Chester, in connection with the Arcade and Aragon, showed their line of gray and finished goods.

The Belton Mills, Belton, S. C., had four bales of their goods as put up for export; 4.70 and 3.00 yard sheeting, the bales marked as they would be marked for shipment to Aden, Bombay, Shanghai and Manila, and also had cuts of cloth as contained in these bales showing the branding and general appearance of the cloth, also head-ends of different construction of cloth as manufactured by them, and in addition some of the finished products after it had been handled by the converters, such as finished bed sheets, pillow cases, etc.

The agents of the Blue Buckle Mills, Rock Hill, the Ridley Watts & Co. of New York, had space reserved at the show for the mills which they represent. The Blue Buckle Cotton Mills were represented in this list and a full line of the celebrated "Industrial Denims" were on display.

The Brandon Mills, Greenville, C. C., Woodward, Baldwin & Co., New York, agents, showed sheetings, print cloth, gray and finished linen, finished suitings, embroidery cloths, cambrics, percales, tickings and sheetings for export.

The Brogan Mills, Anderson, showed "Lad-Lassie" cloths, also romper cloths in many patterns and also showed a large line of outing flannels.

Slasher Man Wanted.

Wanted man to take charge of slashers and warpers in gingham mill. Must be able to figure patterns and do first class work. Also want man on Universal Winders. Address Slasher, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

"For Sale"—One Liddell high speed engine. The Arlington Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

"For Sale."—Spinning bands made from long staple Cotton. Write for samples and prices. The Arlington Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

General Manager Wanted

We have an immediate opening for a high class man who is thoroughly capable of building and operating thereafter a ten thousand spindle cotton mill to manufacture denims. Must also be familiar with the manufacture of Ducks and Drills and have a clean and successful record behind him. This is an exceptional opportunity for the right party. Advise what experience you have had and enclose copies of references in your first letter.

Imperial Cotton Mills, Co., 501 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg. Los Angeles, Cal.

130 Cotton Mills



by actual count now using MACOAK Belt.

If there ever was a time when quality counted. It is now.

MACOAK BELT is QUALITY SURREME

McLeod Leather & Belting Company
Greensboro, N. C.



JORDAN
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
BOBBINS

MONTICELLO, GEORGIA

MILLS AT
MONTICELLO GA.
AND TOBACANE, N.C.

SOMETHING NEW in Fountain Stencil Brushes

The Marsh Brush is an improvement—INK FLOWS when you want it to. Try it—it will pay for itself the first month. We also sell guaranteed Liquid Ink.



THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treasurer

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Many Years of Brush Building

We pride ourselves on the wide knowledge of **BRUSHES** and their usage in Textile Mills. Our experience is this field dates back for many years.

We place this knowledge and experience at the command of textile men.

OUR BRUSHES
are made for Service
and Satisfaction.

What About Your Flat Top Brushes

Don't they need Refilling? We do this work in our repair department.

Our Catalog in Exchange for a Postal

Atlanta Brush Company

Successors to D. D. Felton Brush Co.
Central and Trinity Aves.
Atlanta, Ga.



Standard Size of the South

Mildew, bleach and dye troubles are unknown to mills using Sizol

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark, Spartanburg, S. C.

Those Present at Weavers Meeting

The following is a list of those who attended the meeting of the Weavers Section of the Southern Textile Association at Greenville, S. C., last Friday:

Andrews, L. V., Supt., Saxe-Gotha Mill, Lexington, S. C.
Badger, J. N., Greenville, S. C.
Barber, T. I., Supt., Williamston Mills, Williamston, S. C.
Barnes, Cliff, Overseer weaving, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Barton, T. R., Orr Mill, Anderson, S. C.
Bevill, G. H., Overseer weaving, Orr Mill, Anderson, S. C.
Blackmon, J. O., Supt., Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
Bost, E. H., Supt., Erwin Cotton Mill No. 2, Duke, N. C.
Brown, R. J., Overseer weaving, Williamston Mills, Williamston, S. C.
Burgess, J. H., Overseer weaving, Woodside Cotton Mills, Simpsonville, S. C.
Burnett, B. R., Genl. Overseer weaving, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
Burham, B. R., Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.
Burns, H. O., Overseer weaving, Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.
Callas, W. H., Cloth room overseer, Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C.
Carman, A. L., Overseer weaving, Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.
Carter, A. B., Greenville, S. C.
Casey, O. R., Overseer weaving, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
Chapman, Jas. A., Jr., Supt., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
Childs, W. E., Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.
Clark, David, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Clarke, J. C., Overseer Cloth Room, Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.
Cobb, C. C., Mgr., Montgomery Cotton Mfg. Co., Montgomery, Ala.
Crolley, S. L., Overseer spinning, Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.
Crowell, F. B., Edward St. Best & Co., Greenville, S. C.
Cunningham, J. F., Selma, Ala.
Curry, L. T., Genl. Overseer weaving, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
Davis, W. F., Supt., Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Digby, T. J., Sr., Supt., Oakland Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.
Dill, C. P., Overseer Weaving, Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Dillard, S. A., Supt., Palmetto Mill, Columbia, S. C.
Dixon A. M., Supply Clerk Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
Ezell, W. F., Overseer of weaving, Glen-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.
Faulkner, H. E., Southern Distributing Co., Charleston, S. C.
Fennell J. B., Overseer, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
Ferguson, M. L., Overseer weaving No. 2, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
Ferguson, R. E., Supt., Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.
Franks, E. A., Weaving, (Watts) Mills, Laurens, S. C.
Gibson, L. B., Supt., Fairmont, S. C.
Gibson, W. H., Jr., Union Buffalo Mills Co., Union, S. C.
Greer, Jas. A., Cotton Mill News, Greenville, S. C.
Gibson, W. H., West, Texas.
Hallett, H. K., Supt., Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C.
Hamrick, W. P., Genl. Supt., Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
Hanson, J. R., Gluck Mill, Anderson, S. C.
Harbuck, Z., Gluck Mill, Anderson, S. C.
Hewith, J. C., Master Mechanic, Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.
Holland, Chas. A., Fairmont Mfg. Co., Fairmont, S. C.
Howard, P. A., Overseer weaving, Mollohon Mfg. Co., Newberry, S. C.
Howard W. F., Supt., Glen-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.
Hoy, T. F., Overseer weaving, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
Janssen, H. F., Textile Engineer, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jenkins, W. D., Weaver, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
Jones W. O., Overseer weaving, Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greer, S. C.
Leister, W. P., Supt., Victor-Monaghan Co., Seneca, S. C.
Lovern, W. E., Second hand in spinning, Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.
Millen, H. B., Supt., Ashcraft Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala.
Miller, Will, 1851 Pendleton St., Greenville, S. C.
Morgan, G. C., Overseer weaving, Victor-Monaghan Co., Seneca, S. C.
Mullinax, J. W., Overseer cloth room, Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.
Myers, L. E., Master Mechanic, Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.
Neal, L. F., Overseer weaving, Ninety-Six, S. C.
Newton, H. Arthur, Supt., Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
Nipper, J. W., Supt., Lexington Mfg. Co., Lexington, S. C.
North, Frank G., Arnold, Hoffman Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Oliphant, A. D., Textile World Journal, Greenville, S. C.
Padgett, W. M., Overseer weaving, Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.
Phillip, R. W., Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
Phillips, W. R., Second hand spinning, Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.
Pollard, A. H., Cloth room overseer, Woodside Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Pollard, P. W., Supt., Fountain, Inn, S. C.
Poole, R. W., Service Man, Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
Pruitt, H. L., Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.
Putman, J. R., Overseer carding, Ninety-Six, S. C.
Sails, F., Mgr. Hopedale, Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
Sherard, W. M., Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.
Shippey, J. R., Overseer weaving, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
Sitton, J. M., Rep., Norris Bros., Greenville, S. C.
Smith, Hampton, Sou. Mgr., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
Stevenson, T. B., Genl. Mfr., Henrietta Mills, Henrietta, N. C.
Sweeny, R. P., Mgr., Buffalo Mill, Union, S. C.
Teal, W. P., Overseer weaving, Oconee Mills Co., Westminster, S. C.
Terryberry, E. M., Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.

(Continued on Page 26.)

REMEDYING DYEHOUSE TROUBLES

(Continued From Page 11)

cheeses of yarn are placed on these pipes and bolted down. The top of the machine is made fast and the dyeing proceeds under pressure, the liquor being circulated by a pump. The direction of the flow is reversible, allowing the liquor to be forced from the outside of the cheese toward the inside and vice versa. The dyeing and washing processes are carried out from beginning to end without removing the material.

Below we give in detail: (1) Chain warp dyeing. (2) Beam dyeing. (3) Filling dyeing.

Chain Warps. No matter whether the dyeing is to be heavy or light all warps should be well boiled off prior to dyeing. By doing this the yarn is left with considerable water in it, besides it is free of wax and easy to penetrate. The water remaining in the material prevents too great an absorption of dye on the first run and usually makes it unnecessary to add much fresh water to the bath to make up for what is taken out on the goods.

The boil off is usually done on a roller-box machine similar to the dyeing machine and two runs through a boiling bath contain 1% neutral soap, or soluble oil, or both, is usually sufficient.

The warp is now ready to be dyed.

Weigh out the dye and thoroughly dissolve it with boiling water in a tub or half keg. When it is dissolved, add to the dye bath a little more than

one-half of it (for heavy shades). Now make the first run. When first run is finished add the remaining dye to the bath and make the second run. All subsequent runs will be made without another addition of dye, but the salt is dissolved and added, one-half before the third run and one-half before the fourth run. In running light shades it is best to divide the dissolved dye into six parts. Add two of the six to the bath before the first run. When half through the first run add slowly one of the six parts, making in all three-sixths of the dye. Now add two more of the remaining parts before the second run and the last part slowly when half through the second run. The salt, if any, is fed on slowly on the third and fourth runs.

Most mills have a tub just over the dye bath and put the dissolved dye in this tub. The desired amount is put in before the first and second runs and then a faucet in the tub is opened and the remaining dye runs into the bath slowly at the desired time. The best method for entering the dissolved dye during the run is to have a pipe running from the dissolving tub or from the edge of the dye vat, to the bottom of the vat and along one end of the bottom. The part that runs along the bottom is perforated on the side away from the warp rollers. When the dye is fed in through this pipe it is well mixed with the liquor in the vat before touching the warp.

When the dyeing is finished the warp is rinsed once or twice and sized.

(Continued Next Week)

July Edition

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Mills

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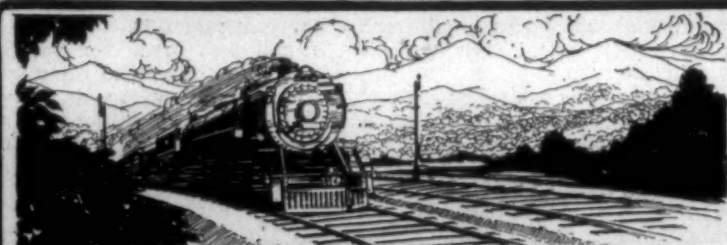
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ACCELERATED SCHEDULES
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Between the South and Washington and New York

Northbound				SCHEDULES BEGINNING AUGUST 14, 1921				Southbound			
No. 36	No. 136	No. 38	No. 30	ATLANTA, GA.				No. 29	No. 37	No. 137	No. 35
12:00PM	11:30AM	12:30noon	4:00PM	lv	Terminal Station (Cent. Time)	ar	5:50PM	5:50PM	4:50PM	5:25AM	5:25AM
12:10AM	11:40AM	12:40PM	4:10PM	lv	Peachtree Station (Cent. Time)	ar	5:50PM	5:30PM	4:30PM	5:55AM	5:55AM
6:15AM	4:50PM	5:50PM	9:35PM	ar	GREENVILLE, S. C. (East. Time)	lv	7:00AM	2:10PM	1:00PM	1:05AM	1:05AM
7:35AM	5:55PM	6:55PM	10:40PM	ar	SPARTANBURG, S. C.	lv	5:00AM	1:00PM	11:52AM	11:45PM	11:45PM
10:05AM	8:05PM	9:05PM	12:55AM	ar	CHARLOTTE, N. C.	lv	1:25AM	10:40AM	9:30AM	9:05PM	9:05PM
11:45AM	9:20PM	10:20PM	2:20AM	ar	SALISBURY, N. C.	lv	2:55AM	9:20AM	8:10AM	7:45PM	7:45PM
1:05PM	10:25PM	11:25PM	3:23AM	ar	High Point, N. C.	lv	12:45AM	8:02AM	7:02AM	6:27PM	6:27PM
1:30PM	10:50PM	11:41PM	3:44AM	ar	GREENSBORO, N. C.	lv	12:15AM	7:35AM	6:35AM	5:58PM	5:58PM
2:40PM	9:00AM	9:00AM	9:00AM	ar	Winston-Salem, N. C.	lv	8:50PM	5:30AM	5:30AM	3:05PM	3:05PM
5:35PM	4:00AM	4:00AM	10:45AM	ar	Raleigh, N. C.	lv	7:00PM	12:40AM	12:40AM	8:52AM	8:52AM
7:58PM	12:06AM	1:00AM	5:04AM	ar	DANVILLE, VA.	lv	10:52PM	6:10AM	5:05AM	4:15PM	4:15PM
8:35PM	9:00AM		4:30PM	ar	Norfolk, Va.	lv	7:35AM	6:30PM	6:30PM		
9:35PM	7:10AM	7:10AM	1:40PM	ar	Richmond, Va.	lv	3:45PM	11:00PM	11:00PM	7:45AM	7:45AM
5:17PM	2:16AM	3:10AM	7:05AM	ar	LYNCHBURG, VA.	lv	9:00PM	4:15AM	3:05AM	2:35PM	2:35PM
11:00PM	7:40AM	8:40AM	12:35PM	ar	WASHINGTON, D. C.	lv	3:30PM	10:55PM	9:50PM	9:00AM	9:00AM
1:50AM	9:05AM	10:05AM	2:00PM	ar	BALTIMORE, Md., Penna. Sys.	lv	1:53PM	9:30PM	8:12PM	6:05AM	6:05AM
4:15AM	11:13AM	12:30PM	4:05PM	ar	West PHILADELPHIA	lv	11:38AM	7:14PM	5:47PM	3:20AM	3:20AM
4:35AM	11:24AM	12:35PM	4:17PM	ar	NORTH PHILADELPHIA	lv	11:24AM	7:02PM	5:35PM	3:04AM	3:04AM
6:45AM	1:30PM	2:40PM	6:10PM	ar	NEW YORK, Penna. System	lv	9:15AM	5:05PM	3:55PM	12:30PM	12:30PM

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Nos. 37 and 38. NEW YORK & NEW ORLEANS LIMITED. Solid Pullman train. Drawing room stateroom sleeping cars between New Orleans, Montgomery, Atlanta, Washington and New York. Sleeping car northbound between Atlanta and Richmond. Dining car. Club car. Library-Observation car. No coaches.
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Nos. 29 & 35. BIRMINGHAM SPECIAL. Drawing room sleeping cars between Birmingham, Atlanta, Washington and New York. San Francisco-Washington tourist sleeping car northbound. Sleeping car between Richmond and Atlanta southbound. Observation car. Dining car. Coaches.
Nos. 36 & 36. NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS EXPRESS. Drawing room sleeping cars between New Orleans, Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta and Washington and New York. Dining car. Coaches.
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TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made cavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

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The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

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Meeting of Weaver's Division.

(Continued from Page 17.)

yarn would size the same as white. Gibson of Texas asked whether raw stock or beam dyeing gave the best running work.

F. Gordon Cobb read questionnaire that had been prepared by Jno. W. Clark chairman of the cloth room and finishers division.

Meeting adjourned until 2.30 p. m.

Lunch.

The members of the Weaver's Division joined the Industrial Bureau of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce at a lunch at which a very able address was delivered by Dr. Hendrix of New York, upon the need of production for the dyestuff industry.

Afternoon Session.

W. H. Gibson Jr., Called the afternoon session to order at 2.30 p. m.

F. Gordon Cobb reported the statement of one overseer of weaving to the effect that the morning discussion of warp waste had given him ideas that would save his mill a considerable sum.

H. H. Boyd who has taken a great interest in the efforts of the association to establish standards for "firsts" and "seconds" stated that for several months a certain mill had made it a practice to pick out at random each day one cut of goods

that had been passed as "firsts" and to have the overseer carefully list every defect.

As the result of those records Mr. Boyd read the following:

Defects found in "firsts."

80x80-4.00-39 inch sheeting.
12 pieces 115 yards each.
Weight 4.07 heaviest light.
Picks 80x79.66 highest 80, low 79.
Width 39 41 highest 39 1-2 low 39.
Slugs 69 highest 7 low 4 average 5 75-100.

Filling marks 10.1 highest 12 low 4 average 8.40 .

Threads out 31 1 inch to 6 inches highest 6 low 1 average 2.50.

Selvage string 50 highest 7 low 1 average 4.15.

Oil & Dirty filling 28 highest 4 low 1 average 2.33.

Scratch up 8 highest 2 low average .66.

Thick & Thin places 28 highest 5 low average 2.33.

Reed mark 1.

Loose threads on 78 cloth highest 9 low 4 average 6.50.

A call was made for volunteers who would follow the same system as the mill for whom Mr. Boyd reported and report at the next meeting, it being agreed the name of the mills should not be given. Quite a number volunteered.

In that connection T. G. Cobb read the following questionnaire

suggested by the chairman of the cloth room division.

Cloth Room Questionnaire.

The slogan of The Southern Textile Association this year is "Better Yarns and Better Cloth."

With the idea in view of establishing as far as possible a common standard of quality for first quality cloth you are requested to fill in the answers to the following questions.

In manufacturing Grey Goods, what would you consider a first quality piece of cloth?

What variation should be allowed each way in weight?

What variation should be allowed each way in width?

What variation should be allowed each way in pick per inch?

What variation should be allowed each way in sley per inch?

How many of the following imperfections should be permitted in 100 yards of first quality cloth?

Filling.

Thick or thin places.

Slugs.

Misspicks.

cockly filling.

Kinky filling.

Smash.

Oil or dirty filling.

Bad place in selvage.

Warp.

Wrong draw or flat.

Reed mark.

Ends out.

Scratch up.

Oil or dirty warp threads.

What is the best method of inspection?

If inspected over a table, how many yards per minute should the cloth travel?

H. H. Boyd displayed a large number of samples that had been cut from "firsts" by a cotton goods converter. These samples contained all manner of defects and considerable amusement was afforded by each man denying that they came from his mills.

It was of course not known from what mill any of them came but they showed that some had defects go out in "firsts".

H. H. Boyd made a very interesting report of the variation in numbers found by sizing 208 bobbins of yarn taken from one spinners frame.

The meeting closed with a discussion upon the subject of cover on cloth.

\$2,000,000 Issue of Bibb Manufacturing Bonds Put on Sale.

Columbia, S. C.—The Citizens and Southern Bank, through its bond department, offered on Monday a new issue of \$2,000,000 in eight per cent cumulative preferred stock in the Bimm Manufacturing Company.

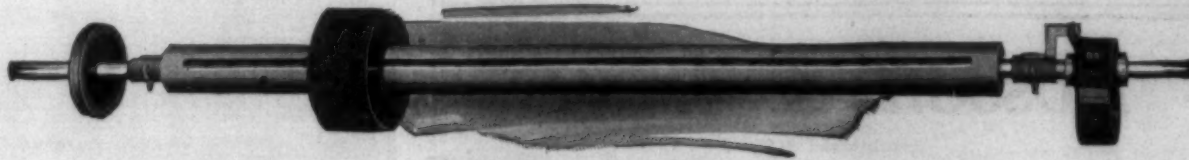
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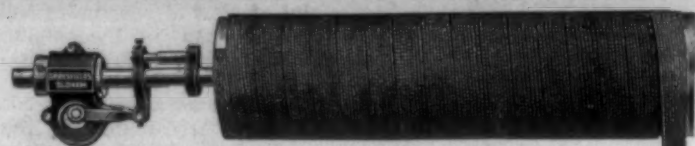


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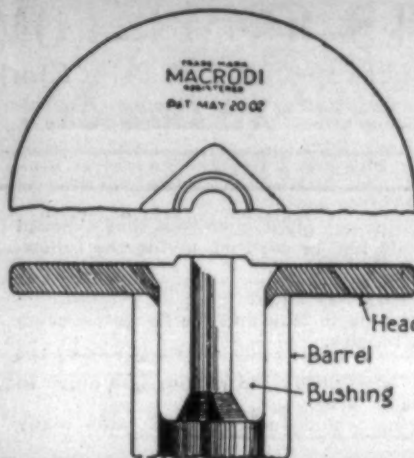


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Write for particulars of the
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 time and change to
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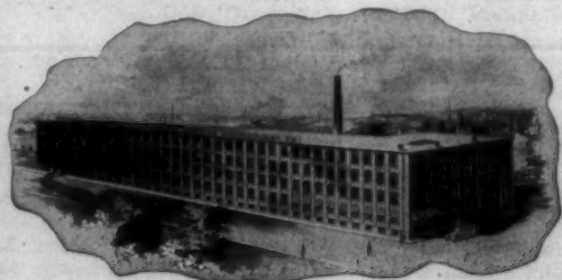


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THE chief engineer of a large power plant once said that exposed flanges on steam lines should not be covered, giving the following reasons:

- 1st—That the economy secured was slight.
 - 2nd—That the flanges were bound to leak and the flange covering would be destroyed in making repairs.
- Our engineer replied:
- 1st—That the heat unit loss from uncovered flanges was much in excess of pipe losses for the same area.
 - 2nd—That the flange covering would reduce flange leaks many per cent.

Within a week the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research submitted a table showing uncovered flange heat losses, and said losses show much in excess of our engineer's thoughts.

Steam users should cover every foot of heat radiating surface with 85% Magnesia.

We represent Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa.

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—Agents—

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of

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Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Roll for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
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Comber Draw Boxes	Intermediate Frames

25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
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For Prices and Circular Write to

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INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

Weekly Market Letter of J. Spencer Turner Company.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The amount of business being transacted in this market at the present time is no greater or less than during the past month. Purchasing depends upon the position in which the respective buyer finds himself as regards yarns on hand, or on order, in proportion to the amount of business which he in turn is getting from his trade. The majority of buyers are now willing to purchase yarns in limited quantity for two to three months ahead at very near the market prices. They have not, as yet, been obliged to pay spinners' prices than for some time past. This is due to the fact that yarn houses in general are now convinced that the market is on a firmer basis than formerly and they are not willing to sacrifice their stocks of yarn to the same extent as formerly, but only to the extent necessary to beat out their competitor who is in a less fortunate position regarding stock yarn.

If manufacturers in general could educate their trade to look upon the new level of prices as permanent, in the same way that the manufacturer has begun to believe on his part is the case, business would no doubt be forthcoming to a much greater extent, than at present. Manufacturers are fighting hard to convince their trade that they are only fooling themselves by looking for lower prices. They have to some extent succeeded in convincing their trade that the present price level is justified, but not to a great enough extent to start business in a way necessary to in turn make it safe for them to buy yarns to any great extent. The situation is no doubt slowly improving and numerous manufacturers look for a steady improvement between now and the first of the year with very much better business, after the first of the year.

A good many yarn houses are short of yarns, having failed to buy to any extent during the low priced period. These houses will, no doubt be forced to buy yarns if business increases to any extent, and, consequently, spinners will probably receive much more business within the next few months than they have in the past.

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Meet.

(Continued from Page 7.)

ly total of approximately 675,000,000 yards. It is asserted that the low point in exports was reached last February.

Wide variations, largely predicated on tariff changes, is noted in the cotton cloth import figures. In the 1912-1913 year imports totalled 43,000,000 yards; jumped to 61,000,000 yards the following year, part of which was a low tariff period; and reached a low point of 24,000,000 yards in 1918-1919. The boom market in the United States carried the next year's importation to 129,000,000 yards and the 1920-1921 figures record a falling back to 91,000,000 yards with the promise of protection ahead.

It is emphasized in the cotton trade that developments in Central

Europe are being followed with a great deal of interest, both from the point of view of economics and politics. Because of the depreciated mark, and other exchanges, Germany, with a sizable textile industry, is seen as a potential competitor. Her competition is particularly apprehend in view of recent reports German textile operative is working for the equivalent of \$4.00 a week, while operatives in the United States receive five or six times this.

Interest in the research phase of the cotton industry centers in recent work to improve methods of preparation and manufacture of goods. Investigation has been carried forward by federal, semi-official and industrial agencies, and it is anticipated that the coming exposition will serve to bring together under one roof evidence of the advances made recently in the Textile field.

Manufacturers and all others concerned with the Textile Industry manifest considerable interest in the International Textile Exposition in view of the fact that the 377 exhibitors include dealers in every essential process and machine used in the textile industry from the picker room to the finishing process. Allied products are to be presented, and the power phase of textile manufacturing will be shown in a power department. In connection with the latter activity the New England Association of Commercial Engineers will hold their convention.

Those Present at Weavers' Meeting.

(Continued from Page 22)

Thackston, R. F., Orr Mills, Anderson, S. C.
Thomas, S. C., Seydel Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Thomason, Lewis W., N. Y. & N. J., Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thompson, J. E., Overseer cloth room, Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Vann, G. M., Supt., Eastman Cotton Mills, Eastman, Ga.
Walker, A. H., Overseer Weaving, Kershaw, S. C.
Wallace, Daniel H., Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.
Walter, E. M., Supt., Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1 & 2, Charlotte, N. C.
Warner, C. H., Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
Wattles, A. S., L. R. Wattles & Co., Canton, Mass.
Whitley, C. W., Second hand weaving, Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.
Welborn, G. R., Woodside Co., Fountain Inn, S. C.
Wilborn, John, Overseer weaving, Royal Mills, Charleston, S. C.
Williams, A. R., Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.
Williams, C. L., Service Dept., Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
Williams, D. C., Lincolnton, N. C.
Williams, W. B., Overseer weaving, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
Witherspoon, George, Spartan Sizing Compound Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Wofford, J. L., Overseer weaving, Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.
Wood, W. K., Overseer weaving, Grendel Mill No. 1, Greenwood, S. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Cotton yarn prices were again advanced some during last week, but trading continued in very moderate volume. Inquiries were numerous, but actual sales were much below these inquiries. Little price change was noted during the last few days of the week. Buyers have been slower to meet advancing prices than was generally expected. Spinners however, refused to allow concessions from the prices they are now asking and the fact that they are still getting some new business at the higher levels is taken to indicate that they will remain firm in their price ideas.

Little change was brought about by the Government cotton report, this having been accurately discounted in advance. Spinners as a whole are still bullish over the cotton outlook and believe that buyers will soon realize that the new prices are going to be permanently higher. Inquiries for carded yarns continue to hold up well during the week, and there is a growing belief that buyers' hesitancy to pay higher prices is only temporary. Yarn users must feel on their own markets before they can operate in a large way and will hardly hurry to buy at advances until they can determine the sentiment among those whom they in turn must sell.

Reports in this market from Southern mills state that of them are not sold very far ahead, and will need additional business within a short time. However, the mills are still reluctant to sell far in advance, most of them being believing that higher prices are yet to come and maintaining that there is still little profit for them at the present quotations. They may need new business soon, but they are not yielding their prices to get it and as a whole seem fully determined to hold prices up. A good deal of irregularity is still noted in quotations, not only between prices which mills name and which dealers say they can get, but also between mills quoting on the same numbers.

Prices were quoted as follows at end of the week:

Southern Single Skeins.	
4s to 8s	35
10s	36
12s	36 1-2
14s	37
16s	38

20s	39
24s	41
26s	42
30s	44
Southern Single Warps.	
8s	35 1-2
10s	36
12s	36 1-2
14s	37
16s	38 @39
20s	39 @40
26s	42
30s	44
40s	61
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
8s	35 1-2
10s	36
12s	36 1-2
14s	37
16s	38
20s	39
24s	41
30s	44
40s	61
Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarn.	
8s	35 1-2
10s	36
12s	37
14s	38
16s	39
18s	40
20s	41
22s	41 1-2
24s	42
26s	43
30s	44
40s	61
30s double	49 @50
30s carded	49
30s tying-in	41
Southern Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins and Warps.	
8s to 16s	63 @64
20s	66
24s	67 @68
30s	76
40s	91 93 1-2
50s	\$1.01 @103 1-2
60s	\$1.16 @1.18
70s	\$1.31 @1.36
80s	\$1.41 @1.46
Southern Two-Ply Warps.	
8s	35 1-2
10s	36 1-2
12s	37
14s	38
16s	39
20s	40 @41
24s	42
26s	43
30s	43
30s	44 @45
40s	61

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the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted, whichever it may be—and prevents waste of good material by eliminating flyings.

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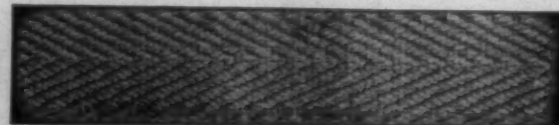
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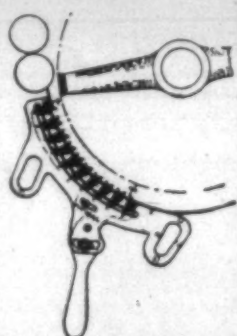
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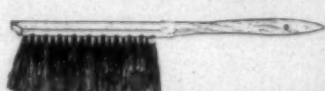
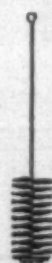
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Cotton Goods

New York.—Prices in the cotton goods market showed further progress last week in revising many lines to meet the higher cotton prices. Sheets, pillow cases, wide sheetings were advanced to a basis of 65 cents a yard for 10-4 bleached goods, as against a previous figure of 58 cents. Blue denims were marked up to a basis of 19 1-2 cents for 2.20 Southern indigo, the low point on these for the year having been 12 1-2 cents. Advances of 10 per cent were named on several lines of gingham, towels, domets and bedspreads. Sales at these figures not large, many of them being announced as affecting goods "at value" on goods for future delivery contracts. Print cloths moved up to 9 cents, but dropped back a quarter cent after cotton went down again. The market for sheetings was firm and mills are reported well sold for the next two months.

Further staple dress good prices were announced by two of the large corporations to apply to spring de-nue prices are on the basis announced by the Amoskeag Company a few days ago. They are lower in some instances by 5 cents to ten cents a yard, where trading conditions warranted a revision, but they do not give any indication of weakness on the part of mills making fabrics. There has been no wage change to give lower costs and the wool markets are higher than they were when the fall 1921 prices were named. The stability of values in dress goods will be enhanced by the new lists and should do much, with the change in the weather, to quicken business with the cutters and jobbers.

Whatever their views may be concerning the permanency of higher cotton manufacturing costs, the merchants handling cotton goods of a standard character are acting very deliberately in advancing prices to a parity with the raw material values of today. There are many lines of made up cotton goods still selling at old prices and this will be continued until ready to wear manufacturers have sold to the extent of their manufacturing capacity for January and February delivery.

On business for later concerns are notifying the trade that higher prices will be exacted as the fabric markets are now very much higher than they were when the lines offered now were planned and made. Some jobbers are appreciative of this condition in the markets and are providing themselves accordingly, and some retailers are also looking ahead on staple cotton ready to wear merchandise. In first hands agents are not rushing to advance prices, especially in those instances where new prices will simply indicate the worth of goods, and not furnish buyers with prices at which new goods will be delivered on the spot.

The demand for cloth was lessened by the decline in cotton at the middle of the week. On Thursday a good deal of small lot spot business was put through, but bigger business was scarce. An easing tendency was noted in print cloths in widths and sales were not very active after prices had dropped to 9 1-2 cents for October delivery on 38 1-2 inch, 64x60s. Most of the buying of sheetings was for small lots for prompt shipment. Those firms were willing to make contracts at top prices on Tuesday were holding off on Thursday and little change was reported in prices.

Converters moved very slowly during the week. Most of them seem to hold the view that they cannot get his trade to pay prices based in replacement costs and they were in the market only for what they urgently needed. Other cotton goods buyers make the same complaint, but there are of course exceptions to this belief and some converters are reported as making very nice profits on goods recently bought at higher prices.

Some 39-inch, 68x76, 4.00 yard twills of a certain make sold at 12 1-4 cents, in a small way, with other goods valuable at 12 cents; 11 cents quoted for the 68x76, 4.50 yard; 9 3-4 cents for Eastern 64 squares, 5 1-4 yard.

The first hand market on 37-inch 3.95 yard drill, continued at 10 1-2 cents, net, with some second hand goods reported at "one-quarter" less. Goods of this construction in the East, were reported quoted at 10 3-4 cents net. For 37-inch, 3.50 yard, 11 3-4 cents, net, was paid. For 37-inch, 2.75 yard, it was stated some were willing to consider 12 3-4 cents, with terms. Second hands quoted 9 1-2 cents, net, on 34-inch, 4.75 yard.

The market on combed goods was quiet, with mill prices very firm. Some 40-inch, 76x72, 9.00 yard, in second hands were reported at 14 3-4 cents.

Second hands were reported to have offered some extra hard twist voiles, at 14 1-2 cents.

Some mills quoted up to 16 1-2 cents for 40-inch, 80 squares, 9.00 yard, with the range down to 16 cents.

Prices on Saturday were quoted as follows:

Cot. mid. up. spot, N. Y.,....	20.10
Print cloths, 28-in. 64x64s....	7
Print cloths, 28-in. 64x60s....	63-4
Print cloths, 27-in. 64x60s....	61-2
Gray goods, 38 1-2-in. 64x64s..	10
Gray goods, 39-in. 68x72s....	11
Gray goods, 39-in. 80x80s....	14 1-2
Brown sheet'gs, 3-yd. 56x60s	12 1-2
B'n sheet'gs 4-yd. 56x60s....	11 1-2
Brown sheet'gs, So. Std....	13 1-2
Tickings, 8-ounce	28
Denims, 2.20	18
Staple gingham	14 1-2
Dress gingham	20a22 1-2
Standard prints	11
Kid finished cambrics	11a12

Textile Improvement in Europe.

Indications of continued improvement are plentiful in the textile industries of France, Belgium and Germany, according to information just received from the European trade representative of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Orders are being placed in encouraging volume, consumers are regaining confidence and inquiries are increasing, despite the fact that labor conditions are not yet normal, particularly in France.

Concerning conditions in the textile industry in Europe, the Guaranty's representative says:

"Improvement in the textile industry of France is particularly evident in spun cottons and cotton tissues. Some spinning and weaving mills, especially in the East region, report having booked important orders, though the retail trade is buying only for its current needs. In the woolen industry there is only a moderate demand. Practically all weaving mills were involved in a strike which broke out recently in the Lille district as a result of wage reductions, but there is every prospect of an early termination.

"In the Lyons region there was a recent revival of business in the raw market, stocks held by manufacturing being somewhat depleted.

Belgium.

"Although the improvement noted earlier in the summer in the Belgium textile industry continues, the extent of the revival should not be over-estimated. It should be borne in mind that German competition is still very active, especially in the export market. Germany can produce at a price much lower than can be attained by Belgium, due in large measure to the fact that the salary of the German workman is about 90 per cent less than that of the Belgium, taking into account, of course, the depreciation of the mark.

"A strike which broke out in the cotton spinning mills of Ghent after wages had been lowered, was fortunately of short duration, as the workmen decided to refer their grievances to an arbitration commission.

"There is more activity in the flax market, due chiefly to the transaction of orders for the account of foreign firms. German orders in particular have increased. On the other hand, French purchases have diminished recently, probably owing to the strike at Lille. Belgian spinners have increased their purchases but are watching the fluctuations of the market closely and covering only their immediate requirements. Because current orders are larger, the price tendency is also firmer, and a rise of 50 to 75 francs a bale for certain qualities has even been noted.

"Flax steeping is very active on the banks of the Lys, the drought making ground steeping impossible. The flax harvest for 1921 is only moderate and the straws are short and of inferior quality. However, in some districts there has been a good harvest of fine flax, which was readily sold. Blue flax is becoming more and more rare.

"The situation in linen thread and

low is improving and prices are firm. Business in hemp is quiet and prices are unchanged.

"The cotton situation in Belgium remains favorable and orders are daily becoming larger and more numerous. Many factories are working at normal speed and some are unable even to fill the orders in hand. In 1913 there were 1,518,134 cotton spindles in Belgian Mills, of which 1,492,258 were running; at the end of 1920 the number of spindles had increased to 1,594,121, of which 1,420,839, or approximately 95 per cent, were more or less active. Strikes during the first five months of this year make it difficult to furnish any precise information as to the number of active spindles, owing to part time work in some mills and to the shutting off of part of the equipment in others.

Germany.

"Next to the iron and engineering industries, the textile industry ranks foremost in importance in Germany at the present time. The rapid expansion of the industry during and after the war, in conjunction with the enormous increase in the cost of raw materials and semi-finished products, as well as wages, has made necessary considerable increases in capital stock for virtually all firms. The current year has brought further large capital increases, the total of new issues for all German industries during the first seven months of 1921, not including new corporations, amounting to about 11,257,430,000 marks, and of this the textile industry has taken a considerable share. Despite the extraordinary profits made during the last year, interested circles are aware of the fact that the enormous watering of capital may sooner or later react on the returns, but little heed is paid to the warnings of the press, and the continuous inflation of currency facilitates such transactions.

"There is a brisk demand for cotton goods, the German spinning mills having raw material sufficient for some months ahead. Yarn prices are low, owing to English competition. Large purchases of wool and woolen yarn are reported. The textile strike in France has directed some of the German inquiries to England. Business in the cloth trade is good, though prices are no very remunerative. The upward tendency of prices of the carding and yarn spinning mills continues and employment for the workers is assured during the slack season. The outlook for the silk industry has improved, but exports to foreign countries do not yet show any increase.

"The cotton industry of Russia is in a position even less satisfactory than some of the other industries of that country, but the Government is considering steps necessary to put it on a sound footing. The Chief Bureau of the Textile Industry, in conjunction with the Union of Textile Workers, has prepared a plan for a supreme cotton committee, which will work out a program for the exploitation of Government lands suitable for cotton cultivation and of cotton ginning factories with the ultimate aim of including an export as well as an import movement."

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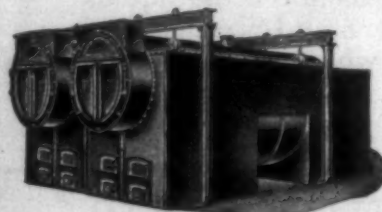
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Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium

Bookkeepers.

We are in touch with several experienced in cotton mill work. Any mill needing an office man can get in touch with them through Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Carder and Spinner Wanted.

Wanted at once, boss spinner and carder, job pays \$24.00 per week. Also want a card grinder at \$18.00 per week and a section man for spinning. Must be hustlers who can get production. None but first class men need apply. Write or wire J. F. Brannon, Supt., Navarro Mfg. Co., Corsicana, Texas.

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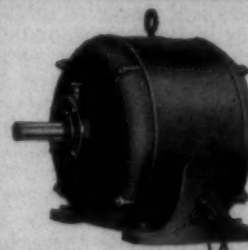


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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. White or colored work. Have had 11 years experience as second hand and 3 as overseer in one mill. 40 years of age and have family. Good reference if wanted. Address No. 3168.

WANT position as manager or superintendent by manufacturer now employed as general superintendent. Wish to change for good reasons. 10 years experience in one of best combed yarn mills in country and 10 years experience in Southern cloth mills. Address No. 3169.

WANT position as carder. 12 years experience as carder. Age 35, married, sober, understand machinery and can get production. Address No. 3170.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have been overseer of one large room for nine years but have good reasons for wanting to change and can furnish excellent reference from present superintendent. Address No. 3171.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large spinning room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability or demonstrate same. Address No. 3172.

WANT position as master mechanic in medium size mill. Have had number years experience in steam plant and machine shops. Now employed as master mechanic and can furnish reference. Prefer Georgia or Alabama. Address No. 3173.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill or assistant superintendent of large weaving mill corporation where there is chance for promotion. 27 years of age, unmarried but settled. Address No. 3174.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer in carding in large mill. Young man thoroughly equipped and can give satisfaction. Have had experience in best of mills only and can furnish satisfactory reference. Address No. 3176.

WANT position as overseer of plain weaving in large mill. Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3177.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weave room in large mill. Experienced on ducks, osnaburges, prints, drills, twines and can give good reference. Now employed. Address No. 3179.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or both in small mill. Address No. 3180.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, plain or fancy. Have had several years' experience as overseer and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3181.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill in North or South Carolina or Georgia. Experienced in plain and fancy work. Good reference. Address No. 3182.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in North Carolina or Virginia; 38 years old and long experience in mill. Can come at once. Address No. 3183.

WANT position as overseer of weaving; 16 years as overseer and second hand; 28 years in mill. Experience on plain or fancy loom. Will take job in Georgia or Alabama. Can furnish A 1 reference. Address No. 3184.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long and varied experience. Have held position in large sheeting mill for some time, but mill is now closed. Will go anywhere. Address No. 3185.

WANT position as overseer of carding

and spinning or superintendent of small mill; 30 years of age; married and have family; considered a hustler. Have no bad habits. A1 reference. Address No. 3186.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning or either in a large mill. Reference if required. Address No. 3187.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of small yarn mill. Will go anywhere for good job. Can handle any size job. Good character. Address No. 3188.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Prefer one on fine or combed yarns. Best of reference and experience from large mills. Address No. 3189.

WANT position as overseer of large spinning room. Long experience on wide range of yarns. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3190.

WANT position as general manager or superintendent of large yarn or cloth mill; years of experience. Can furnish best of reference from leading cotton manufacturers. Address No. 3191.

WANT position as overseer of weaving; 15 years experience and can furnish reference. Address No. 3192.

WANT position as roller coverer. Now employed but wish to make change. Age 32, married, 10 years experience. Reference. Address No. 3193.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Address No. 3194.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 44, 20 years experience. Understand combed work. Would like to locate in North Carolina, but would go elsewhere. Address No. 3195.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic in good mill. Would prefer job in South Carolina or Georgia. Long experience and good reference. Address No. 3196.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large cotton mill. Can give best reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3197.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in small mill or carding in large mill, or superintendent of small yarn mill; 25 years experience as overseer of carding, spinning, winding and twisting. Well qualified and can furnish reference. Address No. 3198.

WANT position as bookkeeper and office manager or general office work in cotton mill office; 25 years old and can furnish good reference. Address No. 3199.

WANT position in cotton mill office; 12 years experience in this kind of work and for some time have been secretary and treasurer of large mill. Do cost accounting and general office work. Address No. 3200.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and slashing in large mill, either white or colored work. Prefer Draper looms. Ten years experience as overseer. Address No. 3201.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Experienced with steam and electric power. Married and have had eight years experience. Address No. 3202.

WANT position as superintendent. Thoroughly capable to handle any medium-sized mill and record has been without reproach. Can furnish references from all former employers as to ability and character. Address No. 3203.

WANT position as stenographer, bookkeeper and pay roll clerk for large cotton mill. Experienced. Address No. 3204.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Experienced and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 3205.

WANT position as superintendent of a large weaving or yarn mill. Long and successful experience as superintendent and am seeking position which would mean promotion. Address No. 3206.

WANT position as overseer of weave room. Ten years' experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Address No. 3207.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or overseer of carding and spinning in medium size mill. Best of references. Address No. 3208.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill on white or colored work, plain or fancy. Experienced on all kinds of work and have handled two or three good jobs with satisfaction. Address No. 3209.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Long experience and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3210.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Long experience in all lines of work and can produce satisfactory results. Address No. 3211.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of yarn mill. Will go anywhere. Twenty years practical experience in mill and a graduate of two textile schools. Address No. 3212.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000-spindle mill on warp or hosiery yarn, white or colored. Prefer mill equipped to spin variety numbers—from 8's to 30's. Married, age 42, thirty years in mill and can make what the trade wants. Would consider overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Address No. 3213.

WANT position as overseer of large weave room as assistant superintendent, or superintendent of small damask mill. Ten years' experience, seven as overseer; graduate of N. C. Textile School. Address No. 3214.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill or overseer of large weave room. Now employed but want to change on account of location. Long experience and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3215.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill on plain weaving or yarn, or overseer of carding and spinning. Am 38 years of age; married; 12 years' experience as overseer, three years as superintendent. Good reason for changing. Address No. 3216.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Several years of successful experience and a wide range of work. Reference. Address No. 3217.

WANT position as overseer of carding in mill often to forty thousand spindles. Prefer coarse or medium numbers. Now employed as second hand in large mill. Thirty-three years of age; married, and can furnish good reference from present employer. Address No. 3218.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large yarn or weaving mill on white goods. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3219.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but don't like location; 41 years old; married; 18 years' experience as superintendent and overseer. Can handle any size job. Address No. 3220.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on white or colored goods. Many years experience and reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3221.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. At present employed but have good reasons for changing. Age 40, married, with small family. Can furnish best of reference. Address No. 3222.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 3223.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Employed at present but want larger job. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3224.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Long and successful experience and can furnish good reference.

Experienced on white and colored work on all numbers. Address No. 3225.

WANT position as superintendent of good hosiery yarn mill. Can furnish reference from some of best mill men in South. Address No. 3226.

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WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Now employed but have good reasons for making change. References if wanted. Address No. 3228.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years' experience and can give satisfaction on either large or small job. Satisfactory references from past and present employers. Address No. 3233.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would take place as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Now employed as superintendent of combed yarn mill. Have been superintendent and overseer for long term of years; have been with present company for 10 years. Age 36. Good references. Address No. 3234.

WANT position as superintendent or salesman for textile supply house, or office position with mill company. Am textile graduate and have had long and varied experience in mill work. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3235.

WANT position as superintendent, preferably in colored goods mill. Have been superintendent for many years, and have run colored mills on almost every class of goods made in the South. Successfully operated one mill on sheetings for three years and am especially experienced on ginghams and outings. Address No. 3236.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room, large or small; am 44 years old; 25 years' experience. Good references. Long experience in clerical work and would consider clerical position. Address No. 3237.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience and am capable of getting good results. Best of references. Address No. 3238.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced and can handle white or colored work, hosiery or underwear yarns, cone and tube winding, plain weaving. Have been superintendent in some of the most successful mills in the South. Can get quality and quantity production. Excellent references. Address No. 3239.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but have good reason for changing. Can handle large or small job and have had many years' experience on a wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3240.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Thirty-nine years old. Have had 13 years' experience as overseer, eight years as fixer, grinder and second hand. Experienced on white or colored work. Good references. Address No. 3241.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed on large job, but have satisfactory reasons for wishing to change. Many years' experience on various fabrics. Can furnish satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address No. 3242.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or superintendent of small mill. High grade man who can get excellent results. Now employed, but wishing larger position. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 3243.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have held similar positions with some of the largest mills in South Carolina. Thoroughly experienced in engine, boiler and shop work. Have handled this work for 20 years. Am an A-1 mechanic and can give fine references. Address No. 3244.

WANT position as overseer of weave or yarn mill. Am especially qualified for job on ducks and yarns. Experienced also on sheeting and bag goods. Prefer Georgia, Alabama, North or South Carolina. Satisfactory references. Address No. 3245.

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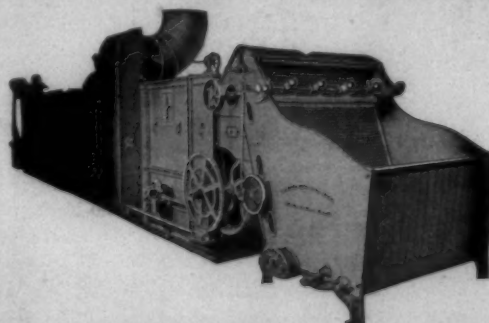
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